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ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

He is Shot Through the Head at Ford's Theatre.

PUBLIC GRIEF OVER THE EVENT.

Particulars of the Inauguration of President Johnson.

HIS FUTURE POLICY.

Attempted Murder of Secretary Seward.

&c., &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1 30 A. M.

Major Gen. Dix, New York:

This evening, at about 9 30 P. M., at Ford's Theatre the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Harris, and Major Rathborn, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head, and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wound may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward who was in an adjoining room and hastened to the door of his father's room, when he met the assassin who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at 6 o'clock this evening.

At a cabinet meeting at which General Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the Confederacy and of the establishment of government in Virginia.

All the members of the cabinet except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin.

It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present. But that gentleman took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand and exclaiming, "Sic semper tyrannis," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and, mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present arose to their feet, rushing towards the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him! hang him!"

The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard, "Stand back and give him air." "Has any one stimulants?"

On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite to the theatre, and the surgeon general of the army and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking-chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal; but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible.

At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes, and his immediate assistants, were around his bedside. The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head. The surgeons exhausted every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone. The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until fifteen minutes after eight o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that Gen. Grant and they were to be present, and, as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed.

He went with apparent reluctance and, urged Mr. Colfax to go with him; but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, bid him good bye.

Attempted Assassination of Secretary Seward.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentleman's residence, a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth.

Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered. But the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal that he must see the Secretary, as he was intrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine.

He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside, and walked heavily towards the Secretary's room, and was there met by Mr Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull, and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster U. S. Army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expression of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears. The military authorities have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassins. The whole Metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks both at the theatre and at Secretary Seward's house, took place at about the same hour—ten o'clock—thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen. Some evidence of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in the possession of the police.

Vice-President Johnson is in the city, and his headquarters are guarded by troops.

Death of the President.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865

To Major General Dix, New York:

Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The following minutes, taken by Dr. Abbott, show the condition of the late President throughout the night:—

11 o'clock,	pulse 44.
11 05 "	pulse [illegible], and growing weaker.
11 10 "	pulse [illegible].
11.15 "	pulse 42.
11 20 "	pulse 45, respiration 27 to 29.
11.25 "	pulse 42.
11.32 "	pulse 48, and full.
11.40 "	pulse 45.
11 45 "	pulse 45, respiration 22.
12.	pulse 48, respiration 22.
12.15 "	pulse 48, respiration 21. Echymosis both eyes.
12 30 "	pulse 45.
12 32 "	pulse 60.
12.35 "	pulse 66
12.40 "	pulse 69, right eye much swollen and Echymosis.
12 45 "	pulse 70.
12.55 "	pulse 80, struggling motion of arms.
1. "	pulse 86, respiration 30.
1.30 "	pulse 95, appearing easier.
1.45 "	pulse 86, very quiet; respiration irregular, Mrs. Lincoln present.

2 10 o'clock, Mrs. Lincoln retired with Robert Lincoln to an adjoining room.

2 30 o'clock, President very quiet, pulse 54, respiration 28.

2 52 "	pulse 48, respiration 30.
3. "	visited again by Mrs. Lincoln.
3.25 "	respiration 24 and regular.
3.35 "	prayer by Rev. Dr. Gurley.
4. "	respiration 26 and regular.
4.15 "	pulse 60, respiration 25.
5 50 "	respiration 28, regular; sleeping.
6. "	pulse failing; respiration 28.
6 30 "	still failing and labored breathing.
7. "	symptoms of immediate dissolution.
7.22 "	Death.

AUTOPSY UPON THE BODY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

An autopsy was held this afternoon over the body of President Lincoln by Surgeon-General Barnes and Dr. Stone, assisted by other eminent medical men.

The coffin is of mahogany, is covered with black cloth and lined with lead, the latter also being covered with white satin.

A silver plate upon the coffin over the breast bears the following inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Sixteenth President of the United States.
Born July 12, 1809,
Died April 15, 1865.

The remains have been embalmed.

A few locks of hair were removed from the President's head for the family previous to the remains being placed in the coffin.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

THE CORPSE.

The corpse of the late President has been laid out in the room known as the "guests' room," northwest wing of the White House. It is dressed in the suit of black clothes worn by him at his late inauguration. A placid smile rests upon his features, and the deceased seems to be in a calm sleep. White flowers have been placed upon the pillow and over the breast.

The corpse of the President will be laid out in state in the east room on Tuesday, in order to give the public an opportunity to see once more the features of him they loved so well. The preparations are being made to that end under the supervision of the upholsterer.

The catafalque upon which the body will rest is to be placed in the south part of the east room, and is somewhat similar in style to that used on the occasion of the death of President Harrison. Steps will be placed at the side to enable the public to mount to a position to get a perfect view of the face. The catafalque will be lined with fluted white satin, and on the outside it will be covered with black cloth and black velvet.

THE COFFIN

Of the President measures in the clear six feet and six inches in length and eighteen inches in breadth at the breast.

THE CONSPIRACY.

The pickets encircling this city on Friday night to prevent the escape of the parties who murdered President Lincoln and attempted the assassination of Secretary Seward and his sons, were fired upon at several points by concealed foes. Arrests of the parties charged with the offence will be promptly made.

THE ASSASSINATION A CONSPIRACY.

The Extra Star has the following:

Developments have been made within the last twenty-four hours showing conclusively the existence of a deep-laid plot on the part of a gang of conspirators, including members of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," to murder President Lincoln and his cabinet. We have reason to believe that Secretary Seward received several months since an intimation from Europe that something of a very desperate character was to transpire at Washington, and it is more than probable that the intimation had reference to the plot of assassination.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLACE OF WORSHIP.

This morning at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, which Mr. Lincoln formerly attended, a large crowd of persons assembled in anticipation that the pastor, Rev. P. D. Gurley, D.D., would make some allusion to the nation's great calamity. The pulpit and the choir, and the President's pew were draped in mourning.

PERSONAL SAFETY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

It was ascertained some weeks ago from personal friends of the late President that he had received several private letters warning him that an attempt would probably be made upon his life. But to this he did not seem to attach much, if any, importance. It has always been thought that he was not sufficiently careful of his individual safety on his last visit to Virginia. It is known that on frequent occasions he would start from the Executive Mansion for his summer country residence at the Soldiers' Home without the usual cavalry escort, which often hurried and overtook him before he had proceeded far. It has always been understood that this escort was accepted by him only on the importunity of his friends as a matter of precaution. The President, before retiring to bed, would, when important military events were progressing, visit the War Department, generally alone, passing over the dark intervening ground even at late hours on repeated occasions; and after the warning letters had been received, several close and intimate friends armed for any emergency, were careful that he should not continue his visits without their company. For himself the President seemed to have no fears.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE PRESIDENT.

As everything pertaining to the last hours of the late President must be interesting to the public, the following incidents of the last day of his life have been obtained from several sources.

His son, Captain Lincoln, breakfasted with him on Friday morning, having just returned from the capitulation of Lee, and the President passed a happy hour listening to all the details. While at breakfast he heard that Speaker Colfax was in the house, and sent word that he wished to see him immediately in the reception room. He conversed with him nearly an hour about his future policy as to the rebellion, which he was about to submit to the cabinet. Afterwards had an interview with Mr. Hale, Minister to Spain, and several Senators and Representatives.

At 11 o'clock the cabinet and General Grant met with him, and in one of the most satisfactory and important cabinet meetings held since his first inauguration, the future policy of the Administration was harmoniously and unanimously agreed on. When it adjourned Secretary Stanton said he felt that the government was stronger than at any previous period since the rebellion commenced.

In the afternoon the President had a long and pleasant interview with Gov. Oglesby, Senator Yates, and other leading citizens of his State. In the evening Mr. Colfax called again at his request, and Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, who presided over the Chicago convention of 1860, was present. To them he spoke of his visit to Richmond; and when they stated that there was much uneasiness at the North while he was at the rebel capital for fear that some traitor might shoot him, he replied jocularly that he would have been alarmed himself if any other person had been President and gone there, but that he did not feel any danger whatever. Conversing on a matter of business with Mr. Ashmun he made a remark that he saw Mr. Ashmun was surprised at, and immediately with his well-known kindness of heart said, "You did not understand me, Ashmun. I did not mean what you inferred, and I will take it all back and apologize for it." He afterwards gave Mr. Ashmun a card to admit himself and friend early the next morning to converse further about it.

Turning to Mr. Colfax, he said, "You are going with Mrs. Lincoln and me to the theatre, I hope." But Mr. Colfax had other engagements, expecting to leave the city the next morning.

He then said to Mr. Colfax: "Mr. Sumner has the gavel of the Confederate Congress which he got at Richmond, to hand to the Secretary of War, but I insisted then that he must give it to you, and you tell him for me to [illegible] he still had one which he [illegible] the Chicago Convention, and the President had used at [illegible]" Lincoln, who was [illegible] in the parlor, rose to go to the theatre. It was half an hour after the time they intended to start, and they spoke about waiting half an hour longer, for the President went with reluctance, as Gen. Grant had gone North and he did not want the people to be disappointed, as they had both been advertised to be there. At the door he stopped and said, Colfax, do not forget to tell the people in the mining regions as you pass through them, what I told you this morning about the development when peace comes, and I will telegraph you at San Francisco." He shook hands with both gentlemen with a pleasant good-bye, and left the Executive Mansion, never to return to it alive!

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LAST WRITING.

The last writing done by President Lincoln was addressed to Hon. George Ashmun, in reply to a request of the latter for an interview. The message was written on a card on the President's knee, in his carriage, about a quarter past 8 o'clock, just as he was starting for the theatre. The note was as follows:—

"Allow me Mr. Ashmun and friend to come to me at 9 A. M. to-morrow. A. LINCOLN.
April 15th, 1865.

ORDER BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following general order:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 15.

The Navy Department announces with profound sorrow to the officers and men of the navy and marine corps the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, stricken down by the hand of an assassin on the evening of the 14th inst., when surrounded by his family and friends. He lingered a few hours after receiving the fatal bullet, and died at seven o'clock and twenty-two minutes this morning.

A grateful people had given their willing confidence to the patriot and statesman, under whose wise and successful administration the nation was just emerging from the civil strife which for four years has afflicted the land, when the terrible calamity fell upon the country. To him our gratitude was justly due, for to him, under God, more than any other person, are we indebted for the successful vindication of the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of the power of the republic.

The officers of the navy and the marine corps will, as a manifestation of their respect for the exalted character, eminent position, and estimable public services of the late President, and as an indication of their sense of the calamity which the country has sustained, wear the usual badge of mourning for six months.

The Department further directs that upon the day following the receipt of this order, the commanders of squadrons, navy yards and stations will direct the ensign of every vessel in their several commands to be hoisted at half-mast, and a gun to be fired every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. The flags of the several navy yards and marine barracks will also be hoisted at half-mast.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

MEETING OF CONGRESSMEN.

Senators Foot and Yates and ex-Representative Arnold, of Illinois, have issued a notice requesting the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who are in Washington, to meet at the reception room of the Senate to-morrow, with a view to consider what action they will take in relation to the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States.

GOV. STONE'S (OF IOWA) INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Gov. Stone, of Iowa, at the meeting of citizens of that State, held on Saturday evening, stated that he had just had a long conversation with President Johnson in regard to his policy as chief magistrate, in which the latter said that while he would deal kindly and leniently with the mass of the people of the South, and rank and file of their armies, regarding them as he did merely as the victims and sufferers of the rebellion, he nevertheless would be careful not to pursue any policy which would prevent the government from visiting condign punishment on the authors of the rebellion.

The President regarded as due to the loyal people of the country and to the memory of the thousands of brave men who had fallen in the defence of the Union during this struggle, and to the claims of justice and freedom throughout the world, that treason should still be regarded as the highest crime under our Constitution and flag, and that treason should be rendered infamous for all time to come. While he entertained these views, he should endeavor to gain the confidence of the deceived and betrayed masses of the Southern people, regarding them as the proper material for reconstructing the insurgent States, and to restore them to their proper relations to the government. He would neither recognize nor hold official communication with those who had occupied official stations, or acknowledge the sovereignty of the rebel government. For four years he had fought the rebel government with all the energy of his character. He well knew the horrible outrages to which loyal citizens in the South had been subjected; and it was his determination to act in such manner as would best protect individual rights and vindicate the character of the government. He expressed deep sympathy with the betrayed and deluded masses of the South, earnestly desiring their return to their allegiance to the government and the restoration of their former peace and prosperity.

Gov. Stone expressed himself highly gratified with these views of the President, and predicted that the expectations of the true friends of the country would be fully realized in the wisdom, firmness and patriotism which will characterize President Johnson's administration, and that the sentiments uttered by him will find an earnest response in the people of the great West.

REBEL OFFICERS

A number of rebel officers who arrived here this morning by the mail boat from City Point asked permission to take the oath of allegiance, which request was not granted for the present, and they were committed to the Old Capitol.

ARREST.

A man named O. W. Tomlinson, said to be a clergyman, was arrested to day and held for examination for openly [illegible] that if Mr. Johnson pursues the same course [illegible] he will meet the same fate. Such is the [illegible] among certain classes that arrests of this character seem to become necessary.

CLOSING OF THE THEATRES, &C.

All the theatres and concert saloons, and places where liquor is sold, are closed to-night. The city is remarkably quiet.

Particulars of the Assassintiona.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Among the circumstances tending to fix a participation in the [illegible] on Booth were letters found in his trunk, one of which, apparently from a lady, supplicated him to desist from the perilous undertaking in which he was about to embark, as the time was inauspicious, the mine not yet being ready to be sprung.

The extra Intelligencer says: From the evidence obtained it is rendered highly probable that the man who stabbed Mr. Seward and his sons is John Surratt, of Prince George County, Maryland. The horse he rode was hired at Naylor's stable on Fourteenth street. Surratt is a young man with light hair and goatee. His father is said to have been postmaster of Prince George County.

About eleven o'clock last night two men crossed the Anacostia Bridge, one of whom gave his name as Booth and the other as Smith. The latter is believed to be John Surratt.

Last night a riderless horse was found, which has been identified by the proprietor of one of the stables, previously mentioned, as having been hired from his establishment.

Accounts are conflicting as to whether Booth crossed the bridge on horseback or on foot. But as it is believed that he rode across it, it is presumed that he had exchanged his horse.

From information in the possession of the authorities it is evident that the scope of the plot was intended to be much more comprehensive.

The Vice-President, and other prominent members of the administration, were particularly inquired for by suspected parties, and their precise localities accurately obtained, but providentially in their cases the scheme miscarried.

A boat was at once sent down the Potomac to notify the gunboats on the river of the awful crime, in order that all possible means should be taken for the arrest of the perpetrators.

The most rigid precautions have been taken, and it is not believed the culprits will long succeed in evading the overtaking arm of justice.

Lieut. [illegible], of Col. Ingraham's staff, last night proceeded to the National Hotel, where Booth had been stopping, and took possession of his trunk; in which was found a colonel's military dress-coat, two pairs of handcuffs, two boxes of cartridges, and a package of letters, all of which are now in possession of the military authorities.

[illegible], bearing the date of [illegible] Booth. The writer [illegible] views of the [illegible] there upon [illegible] object. The writer of the letter endeavors to dissuade Booth from carrying his designs into execution at that time, for the reason, as the writer alleges, that the government had its suspicions aroused. The writer of the letter seems to have been implicated with Booth in "the mysterious affair" referred to, as he informs Booth in the letter that he would prefer to express his views verbally, and then goes on to say that he was out of money, had no clothes and would be compelled to leave home, as his family were desirous that he should dissolve his connection with Booth. This letter is written on note paper, in a small, neat hand, and simply bears the signature of "Sam."

CIRCULAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU, Washington, D. C., 9.40 A. M., April 15, 1865.

It is believed that the assassin of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada, and will arrest all suspicious persons The most vigilant scrutiny on your part, and the force at your disposal, is demanded. A description of the parties supposed to be implicated in the murder will be telegraphed you to-day. But in the meantime be active in preventing the crossing of any suspicious persons. By order of the Secretary of War.

N. L. JEFFERS, Br't.-Brig. Gen., Acting Provost Marshal General.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO MINISTER ADAMS.

Acting Secretary Hunter to Mr. Derby.

WASHINGTON, April 15 1865.

To J. C. Derby, United States Despatch Agent, New York:—

Send a copy of the following to Mr. Adams at London by the steamer of to-day, if in time:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, &c., &c.:—

The sad duty devolves upon me to announce the assassination of the President at Ford's theatre last night by a pistol shot from a person who entered his box for the purpose. The assassin escaped, but it is supposed has since been arrested.

The President died at half-past seven o'clock this morning.

Vice President Johnson has assumed the functions of President, having been sworn in by the Chief Justice.

About the same time an attempt was made by, it is believed, a different person, to assassinate Mr. Seward; but the murderer only succeeded in inflicting painful and severe wounds, principally upon his face.

Mr. F. W. Seward was beaten over the head with a heavy weapon in the hands of the person who attacked his father, and is grievously hurt. His brother was also wounded by the dagger of the assassin, as was Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the department, who was with the Secretary, and the male nurse in attendance.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

[The above despatch was sent off by the Portland steamer at 3 P. M. on Saturday.]

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The acting Secretary of State has issued the following address:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned is directed to announce that the funeral ceremonies of the lamented Chief Magistrate will take place at the Executive Mansion, in this city, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The various religious denominations throughout the country are invited to meet in their respective places of worship at that hour for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion with appropriate ceremonies.

(Signed) W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

Department of State, Washington, April 17, 1865.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

The funeral car, which is being prepared for the occasion, is to be a magnificent affair. It is to be built on a hearse-body. Its extreme length will be fourteen feet. The body of the car will be covered with black cloth, from which will hang large festoons of cloth on the sides and ends gathered and fastened by large rosettes of white and black satin, over beads of white and black velvet. The bed of the car on which the coffin will rest will be eight feet from the ground in order to give a full view of the coffin, and over this will rise a canopy, the supports of which will be draped with black cloth and velvet. The top of the car will be decorated with plumes. The car will be drawn by six or eight horses, each led by a groom.

[OFFICIAL.]

Arrangements at Washington for the funeral of the late ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, who died at the seat of government on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865:

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 18 1865.

The following order of arrangements is directed:

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Funeral Escort, in column of march.
One Regiment of Cavalry.
Two Batteries of Artillery.
Battalion of Marines.
Two Regiments of Infantry.
Commander of the Escort and Staff.
Dismounted Officers of the Marine Corps, Navy and Army, in the order named.
Mounted Officers of the Marine Corps, Navy and Army, in the order named.
(All Military Officers to be in un form, with side-arms.)

CIVIC PROCESSION.

Marshal.
Clergy in attendance.
Surgeon-General of the United States, and Physicians to the deceased.
Pall Bearers on the part of the Senate:
Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, Mr. Morgan, of New York,
Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, Mr. Yates, of Illinois,
Mr. Wade, of Ohio, Mr. Conness, of California.
The Hearse.
Pall Bearers on the part of the House of Representatives:
Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, Mr. Coffroth of Pennsylvania, Mr. Smith of Kentucky, Mr. Colfax of Indiana, Mr. Worthington of Nevada, Mr. Washburne of Illinois.
Army.
Lieut Gen. U. S. Grant, Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, Brevet Brig. Gen. W. A. Nichols.
Navy.
Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut, Rear Admiral W. B. Shubrick, Col. Jacob Zeilin of the Marine Corps.
Civilians.
O. H. Browning, George Ashmun, Thomas Corwin, Simon Cameron
Family.
Relatives.
The delegations of the States of Illinois and Kentucky as mourners.
The President.
The Cabinet Ministers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Ex Presidents.
The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
The Senate of the United States, preceded by its officers.
The House of Representatives of the United States, preceded by its officers
Governors of the several States and Territories
Legislatures of the several States and Territories.
The Federal Judiciary and the Judiciary of the several States and Territories
The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy, and the Assistant Postmasters General, and the Assistant Attorney General.
Officers of the Smithsonian Institution.
The members and officers of the Sanitary and Christian Commission.
Corporate authorities of Washington and other cities.
Delegations of the several States.
The reverend the Clergy of the various denominations.
The clerks and employees of the several departments and bureaus, preceded by the heads of such bureaus and their respective chief clerks.
Such societies as may wish to join in the procession.
Citizens and strangers.

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble in the Avenue north of the President's house, and form in line precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 19th instant, with the left resting on Fifteenth street.

The procession will move precisely at 2 o'clock, on the conclusion of the religious services at the Executive Mansion, appointed to commence at 12 o'clock M., when minute guns will be fired by detachments of artillery stationed near St. John's Church, the City Hall and at the Capitol. At the same hour the bells of the several churches in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria will be tolled.

At sunrise on Wednesday, the 19th instant, a Federal salute will be fired from the military stations in the vicinity of Washington, minute guns between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, and a national salute at the setting of the sun.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant Gen.

Removal of the Remains of the President to Illinois.

[illegible] from Washington [illegible] Baltimore, Philadelphia, [illegible] probably be continued [illegible] Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and [illegible] morning to Illinois. [illegible] schedule has not been determined, but about one week will be occupied in reaching Illinois.

Description of J. Wilkes Booth and John Surratt.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OFFERED FOR THEIR ARREST.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Every effort that ingenuity excited by fervor can make is being put forth by all the proper authorities to capture or trace the assassin of Mr. Lincoln, and the would be assassin of Mr. Seward.

The Common Council have offered a reward of $20,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassins, and to this sum another of $10,000 is added by Colonel L. C. Baker, agent of the War Department, making a total of $30,000.

To this announcement are added the following descriptions of the individuals accused.

Description of J. Wilkes Booth, who assassinated the President on the evening of April 14th, 1865:—

Height five feet, eight inches; weight 160 pounds, compact built; hair jet black, inclined to curl, of medium length and parted behind; eyes black and heavy dark eyebrows; wears a large seal ring on his little finger; when talking inclines his head forward and looks down.

Description of the person who attempted to assassinate Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Height, 6 feet 1 inch, hair black, thick, full and straight; no beard, nor appearance of beard; cheeks, red on the jaws; face moderately full; 22 or 23 years of age; eyes large, not prominent, color unknown; brows not heavy, but dark; face not large, but rather round; complexion healthy; nose straight and well formed, and of medium size; mouth small; lips thin; the upper lip protrudes when he talks; chin pointed and prominent; head medium size; neck short; hands soft and small, fingers tapering, showing no signs of hard labor, broad shoulders, taper waist, straight figure, strong looking man, manner not gentlemanly but vulgar; wears an overcoat with pockets in the side and one on the breast with lappels or flaps; pants black, and of common stuff; new heavy boots; voice small and thin and inclined to tremor.

Booth Attempts to Obtain an Interview with Andrew Johnson.

It now appears that J. Wilkes Booth attempted to obtain an interview with Vice-President Johnson on Friday last. He called upon him, Johnson, at his rooms at the Kirkwood Hotel during the afternoon, and sent up the following card in pencil:

"I do not wish to disturb you, but would be glad to have an interview.

"J. WILKES BOOTH."

Mr Johnson, happening to be out at the time, did not discover till Sunday morning that so suggestive a card had been lying on his table for those memorable two days.

A Grey Coat Stained with Blood Found.

Yesterday, a grey coat stained with blood, and which evidently had been worn as an overcoat, was found near Fort Bunker Hill, just back of Glenwood Cemetery. In the pocket was a false moustache, a pair of riding gloves, and a slip of paper upon which was "Mary E. Gardner, 419."

This coat is supposed to have been worn by the man who attacked Secretary Seward, although the weight of the evidence indicates that all the conspirators took the same route, that of the navy yard bridge.

Arrests.

Numerous arrests of indiscreet or suspected parties have taken place to day. They cause much excitement. Reports prevail that Surratt is among the number, but this is not true.

This morning detective Kelley and a detail of patrolmen of the Second Ward, by order of Judge Olin, proceeded to the house of Mollie Turner, on the corner of Thirteenth and Ohio Avenue, and arrested all the inmates from the mistress to the cook, eight in all, and carried them to the police headquarters to be held as witnesses.

This is the house where Booth spent much of his time, Ella Turner, the woman who attempted suicide, being his kept mistress.

This forenoon several prisoners from Prince George County were brought to Washington. As they were being taken to the Old Capitol from Provost Marshal Ingraham's office a large crowd followed, increasing in number at every corner, although as a precautionary measure the route taken was down the back streets.

The crowd was a motley one, of all ages and colors. It being represented, and the report that the parties were Booth and Surratt gaining credit, as they reached the vicinity of the Baltimore depot, the cry was raised, "Hang them!" "Kill them!" and at the same time the prisoners were attacked with stones, who were struck several times, as was also the guard. Some orderly persons attempted to quiet the crowd by remonstrating with them and assuring them that they were mistaken, but they failed to stop the riotous proceedings, which however, were soon quieted. After the guard were struck a number of times they faced about and made ready to defend themselves with their muskets. The prisoners were delivered to the superintendents of the prison, each of them having been somewhat bruised by the dying missiles.

Among other arrests to-day were, it is said, several men in female apparel.

Meeting of Members of Congress.

At a meeting of members of the Senate and House of Representatives convened at the Capitol on Monday, April 17th, 1865, at noon, Hon. Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut, President *pro tem* of the Senate, was called to the chair, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana was chosen secretary.

Senator Foot, of Vermont, stated that the object of the meeting was to make arrangements relative to the funeral of the deceased President of the United States.

On motion of Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, a committee of four members from each house was ordered to report at 4 P. M. to-day what action is fitting for the meeting to take.

The chairman appointed Senators Sumner of Mass., Harris of N. Y., Johnson of Md., Ramsey of Minn., and Conness of Cal., and Representatives Washburne of Ill., Smith of Ky., Schenck of Ohio, Pike of Maine, and Coffroth of Penn; and on motion of Mr. Schenck, the chairman and secretary of the meeting were added to the committee, and then the meeting adjourned until 4 P. M.

The meeting again convened pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Sumner, from the committee heretofore appointed, reported that they had selected as pall bearers on the part of the Senate: Mr. Foster, of Conn.; Mr. Morgan, of N. Y.; Mr. Johnson, of Md.; Mr. Yates, of Ill.; Mr. Wade, of Ohio; and Mr. Conness, of Cal. On the part of the House: Mr. Dawes, of Mass.; Mr. Coffroth, of Pa., Mr. Smith, of Ky.; Mr. Colfax, of Ind.; Mr. Worthington, of Nevada; and Mr. Washburne, of Ill.

They also recommended the appointment of one member of Congress from each State and Territory to act as a Congressional committee to accompany the remains of the late President to Illinois, and presented the following names as such committee, the chairman of the meeting to have the authority of appointing hereafter for the States and Territories not represented to-day, from which members may be present at the capital by the day of the funeral.

Maine, Mr. Pike; New Hampshire, Mr. E. H. Rollins; Vermont, Mr. Foot; Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner; Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony; Connecticut, Mr. Dixon; New York, Mr. Harris; New Jersey, (not yet appointed); Pennsylvania, Mr. Cowan; Delaware (not yet appointed); Maryland (not yet appointed); Ohio, Mr. Schenck; Kentucky, Mr. Smith; Indiana, Mr. Julian; Illinois, the delegation; Missouri, (not yet appointed); Michigan, Mr. Chandler; Iowa, (not yet appointed); Wisconsin, (not yet appointed); California, Mr. Shannon; Minnesota, Mr. Ramsey; Oregon, Mr. Williams; Kansas, Mr. S. Clarke; West Virginia, Mr. Whaley; Nevada, Mr. Nye; New Mexico (not yet appointed); Utah, (not yet appointed); Washington Territory, (not yet appointed); Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock; Colorado, Mr. Bradford; Dakota, Mr. Todd; Arizona, (not yet appointed); Idaho, Mr. Wallace; Montana, (not yet appointed.)

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House, with their necessary assistants, be requested to attend the committee accompanying the remains of the late President, and to make all the necessary arrangements.

All of which was concurred in unanimously.

Mr. Sumner, from the same committee, also reported the following, which was unanimously agreed to:

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives now assembled in Washington, humbly confessing their dependence upon Almighty God who rules all that is done for human good, make haste at this informal meeting to express the emotions with which they have been filled by the appalling tragedy which has deprived the nation of its head and covered the land with mourning; and, in further declaration of their sentiments, unanimously resolve:

First, That in testimony of their veneration and affection for the illustrious dead, who has been permitted under Providence to do so much for his country and for liberty, they will unite in the funeral services, and by an appropriate committee will accompany his remains to their place of burial in the State from which he was taken for the national service.

[illegible] in the life of [illegible] an example of [illegible] and [illegible] Lincoln, who by the lesson to mankind; while in his death they [illegible] from humble [illegible] whose memory will become more precious as men learn to prize those principles of constitutional order, and those rights, civil, political and human, for which he was made a sacrifice.

Third, That they invite the President of the United States by solemn proclamation to recommend to the people of the United States to assemble on a day to be appointed by him publicly, to testify their grief and to dwell on the good which has been done on earth by him whom we now mourn.

Fourth, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the President of the United States; and also that a copy be communicated to the afflicted widow of the late President, as an expression of sympathy in her great bereavement.

The meeting then adjourned.

L. F. S. FOSTER, Chairman.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, Secretary.

Meeting of the Members of the Diplomatic Body.

It is understood that the members of the diplomatic body yesterday held a meeting at the Russian Legation, and appointed a committee of three—Baron Gerolt, the minister from Prussia; Mr. Molena, minister from Costa Rica, and Col. Raasloff, minister from Denmark—to represent the diplomatic body, and to convey, on behalf of their colleagues, the expressions of their deeply-felt sympathy with the family of the late President, and people of the United States, on the occasion of the recent sad events.

The committee waited upon the Acting Secretary of State, and through him sought an interview with Capt. Robert Lincoln, which the latter, for obvious reasons, felt obliged to decline, while expressing his thanks for the sympathy tendered.

The diplomatic body have also decided to join in all the outward demonstrations of sorrow which have been determined upon by the authorities and the citizens.

Proclamation of Governor Fenton.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 15.

The fearful tragedy at Washington has converted an occasion of rejoicing and national victory into one of national mourning. It is fitting, therefore, that the twentieth of April, heretofore set apart as a day of thanksgiving, should now be devoted to services appropriate to a season of national bereavement. Bowing reverently to the providence of God, let us assemble in our places of worship on that day to acknowledge our dependence on Him who has brought sudden darkness on the land in the very hour of its restoration to union, peace and liberty.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

By the Governor,

[Signed] R. E. FENTON.

GEO. S. HASTINGS, Private Secretary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

THE TERMINATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The State Department has promulgated the following: Formal notice of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty was given by Mr. Adams to the British Government on the 17th of March, and its receipt was duly acknowledged on that day. Therefore, in accordance with the stipulations contained in the treaty, it will expire in twelve months from that date, viz.: on the 17th of March, 1866.

WASHINGTON, April 14

MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Some of the foreign journals have reported that it is the intention of our government to acknowledge the Mexican Empire. A recent act of the President does not, however, support that assertion, for he has recognized Jose A. Godoy, as Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, April 15

ARRIVAL OF REBEL OFFICERS.

About five hundred and forty rebel officers arrived here this afternoon from City Point, including Gens. Ewell, Corse, Hunter, Barton, Kershaw, Dubois and Sims, and Major Campbell Brown, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Ewell, together with Commodore Hunter and J. B. Tucker, of the rebel navy. The officers above named will at once be sent to Fort Warren. The remaining 431 have been committed to the Old Capitol. While in the Provost Marshal's office, Gen. Ewell declared that he did not order the burning of Richmond, but that it was done by the mob. A gentleman from City Point says that Ewell yesterday sent a card to Richmond for publication to the same effect. The indignation against him in that city is intense. Ewell and the other general officers claim that although captured previous to Lee's surrender, they are entitled to the benefit of the terms between the latter and Gen Grant.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

The government has received information that at the latest dates the pirate Shenandoah was at Melbourne for the purpose of removing her spar-deck, cable and hawse.

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NEW YORK:
THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.

THE NATION'S GRIEF.—There are sometimes occasions on which the use of language is wholly inadequate to express the emotions which move us. Silence then best expresses sorrow, and grief finds no utterance. There is a deep significance in the beautiful custom of the oriental nations, dating from the remotest times, of sitting down with bowed heads and closed lips in the company of mourners, not attempting by any words to offer consolation or express sympathy. But public journalists are not allowed the privilege of silence, though they may feel ever so much the impotence of words to express their emotions.

We do most deeply mourn the death of Abraham Lincoln. Coming to us in the gloom of midnight, last Friday night, the intelligence was like a flash of lightning, blinding, deafening, stunning. It was incredible and overwhelming. Looking out on the silent city, passing homeward in the gray dawn, we felt that every house contained a sleeping family who had been bereaved, and the sleep seemed blessed which kept them from knowledge of the fearful calamity which had overtaken them. The nation's chief, in many respects the typical father of the people, the head of the great American family, lay stricken down by the hand of the assassin, dying in the cold light of the morning; dying, just when the joy of the people had begun to be manifest; dying, when the land needed him most, surely more than ever before, when his life was most precious, and the blow which destroyed him most fearful. That can be no patriot heart that did not wake to the deepest grief on Saturday morning. That can be no human heart which did not glow with indignation at the foul crime, which has no parallel in history.

Mr. Lincoln was in the most responsible, perhaps the most exalted position that man can attain in our times. Not inheriting a crown from a line of ancestors, nor wielding a sceptre of gold over a people on any claim of "divine right," he occupied that more proud and noble station, the head of a great people by choice, the selected representative of a power that rests its foundation in the souls and hearts and arms of millions of stout Americans. There were political parties in the land, and men differed in regard to political questions; but never in the history of our country, was there more hearty, sincere, and cordial acquiescence and unanimity than characterized the Northern people after the re-election of Mr. Lincoln in 1864. He was the President of all, the recognized head of the body politic, the President of the United States. There were rebels in the land, and armed men by thousands disputed the authority of law, and of the Presidency to which he had been chosen; but the hour had arrived when the power of government had made itself visible in victory, and the expiring throes of the rebellion were watched by the people with rejoicings and congratulations to the President, who had been both the civil and military leader of people and armies.

From end to end of the land, from shore to shore, of ... were waiting his utterance, resting the nation's future on his words. Wherever the footsteps of civilization had gone, on the whole surface of the globe, men were looking toward him as the director of the mightiest destinies ever intrusted to human hands. The people of his own land had invested him with powers never before given to any American officer, and had renewed the expression of their confidence by a recommitment to him of the same powers for a new term of years; while the people of other nations regarded with astonishment and admiration the magnitude of the power intrusted to this one man by a great nation.

Who was the man thus honored, thus loaded with responsibilities, thus prominent in the world? He was not a prince, neither was he known to fame of any kind a few years ago. He was one of us, emphatically a representative of the American people, called from a retired home in the distant West to assume suddenly labors and responsibilities greater than any Macedonian, Roman, or European monarch had ever borne. He was chosen to be more than those monarchs ever were, for they were governors and he was to be the father of the family, the representative of the people's power. It has seldom fallen to the lot of man to win such high praise as has been bestowed on him. Hundreds of thousands of the people expressed for him the most devoted admiration and affection. Even those who were opposed to him in politics spoke kindly and admiringly of his heart and his intent, and it is not saying too much to add that during the past few weeks there had been a growing admiration of him among all parties, and an increasing confidence that he was leading the nation skillfully and wisely toward peace and Union.

This is the man whose death—cruel, untimely—we mourn with profoundest grief. The nation has never in all her history sustained such a loss. The death of Washington occurred when he had finished his course, and was full of years. Harrison and Taylor died lamented, but their responsibilities were slight, viewed in the light of our times. Other great men have gone to their graves mourned by the nation's tears, but—we repeat it—the country never suffered such an affliction as this; the people never before felt the sense of being fatherless when they most needed parental care.

All the land mourns together. The black drapery which hangs along our streets, the draped flags at half-mast, the silent, downcast look on every countenance, these are no formal demonstrations, but express a deep grief in all hearts. There is no distinction of politics among the mourners over this coffin. There is one widespread voice of sorrow from all hearts, one universal sense of overwhelming calamity.

But the hour of grief must not be an hour of weakness. The dead cannot speak to us, but if they could, out of all the graves of all the patriot dead we should hear voices bidding us now to be calm and faithful. The nation lives. The Union is visible, strong, compact, victorious over rebellion, and it is for us to sustain it now. Let us remember our duties. Mr. Lincoln is dead—the President lives. He needs and must have the sustaining power of the people. Let us give it to him with earnestness. Our hope is now turned to him. He is now what has long been before him have been, the embodiment of the People's power under their Constitution. He must not lack the support with which no President can wield that mighty power.

We will bury our dead with honor and with tears, and then turn our faces to the future, and asking God's help, submissive to His will, we will press steadily forward to the establishment of law, the restoration of order, the preservation of the Union, the perpetuation of peace. Let us build up the Union as the noblest monument to all our mighty dead.

THE PROCLAMATIONS.—Two proclamations have been issued by the President, both important, with special reference to foreign nations. The one relating to ports in the Southern States is based on an act of Congress passed with regard to such a state of affairs as now calls for its issue. The suppression of the blockade by the occupation of the ports lately blockaded left them open to foreign trade under the old laws, and but for this proclamation vessels might have cleared for these ports and claimed a right to enter. It would have been foolish to permit this, and allow cargoes to be placed on shore at those places, while intercourse with the interior was carefully guarded, and all supplies to the rebels who remain in arms thus prevented. The President, however, has chosen the other and simpler, as it is the easier, method of giving notice to foreign nations that these ports are not to be considered ports of entry. The time may be very suddenly hoped for as near at hand when the prohibition can be removed. This will of course depend on the conduct of the people of the Southern States. It is eminently a subject of congratulation that the rebellion is so far reduced in size and power that the government can avail itself of its simple rights among nations to control the matter of supplies to the disaffected portions of the country, and can rest assured that henceforth foreign nations will respect its proclamations, no longer setting up the "belligerent" plea in favor of assistance sent to the rebels.

The other proclamation is of more immediate importance as affecting our foreign relations, since it calls for immediate action on the part of European maritime powers. The occurrence at Lisbon, which is reported in our news columns, is an apt illustration of the necessity for this proclamation. It is necessary, sooner or later, for the European powers to withdraw all recognition of the belligerent character of the American rebels. This recognition has led to the regulation under which the Niagara and Sacramento were forbidden to leave port. But this cannot continue always. It is impossible that the privateers of the late Southern Confederacy should continue to roam on the ocean, be admitted to ports, and protected while there and when leaving there, by the laws relating to belligerent nations. The government chooses to inform foreign nations that the time for stopping this state of affairs has arrived. If the war was between two existing and recognized governments, other powers might hesitate and plead for time to ascertain whether the one was finally conquered. But this has been a war between government and rebellion, and the rebellion has been reduced to such miserable proportions that no sane man or ministry can hesitate as to its fate. It is no longer of importance sufficient to claim a belligerent recognition. It is a dead, or dying revolt, in the last throes. The ... other governments to make it the proclamation of the President places the matter ... between European and American powers, for action. It does not demand that action, but simply informs them that if they wish to retain pleasant relations with us, they must at once admit our vessels of war to the ordinary privileges accorded to nations with whom they are at peace, and in the event of a failure to do this, they must expect to be treated in our ports as we are treated in theirs.

The news of the fall of Richmond and of the surrender of Lee will soon close the career of such vessels as the Stonewall. The moment that any nation yields to the proposition laid down in the proclamation, that moment it must of necessity close its ports to vessels styling themselves Confederate men-of-war or privateers. Nor will the men in command of those vessels care to risk any longer the dangers of their employment. There is a point at which they must cease to have any public character, even in the eyes of their most zealous friends, and when that point is reached they become pirates according to the laws of all nations.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON has accepted the appointment of U. S. District Attorney for the (southern) district of the State of New York, vice E. Delafield Smith, removed, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of long experience, and is also familiar with public affairs in this country.

CONCERNING RENTS.—The reasons why rents must come down are so obvious that we need not enumerate them. They cannot avoid the operation of laws which affect all other kinds of property. Rents are less quickly responsive to disturbing causes, perhaps, than any other interest. They were the slowest to advance during the war, and they will be the last to recede. The class of people who will be benefited least by the decline in rents will be those who most need it. The termination of the war will curb the spirit of speculation and extravagance which has willingly paid any prices that were asked for its gratification. The demand for palatial residences and long suites of fashion offices, luxuriously carpeted and furnished, will soon be less than the supply. But the demand for floors or rooms where the poorer and humbler part of mankind can eke out its existence, is not likely to show any falling off. It is not a question with poor people whether they will take lodgings with lower rents, for they are already in the cheapest procurable lodgings. So long as they persist in clinging to this city as if it were the only place on the continent where poor people could find a home, so long they will be compelled to put up with rents which to them seem high. It is proved by statistics that a large percentage of all the foreigners who land at this port settle down, at least temporarily, in New York. These are the people who keep up the rents. An immense immigration will soon follow the news of the downfall of the rebellion; and, from that source, the rents will receive another substantial prop. When there ceases to be a competition among persons in humble circumstances to secure cellars, seventh stories and tenement houses, and anything with four walls to it, for the sake of living in this metropolis—then, and not till then, will the rents be such as they will consider reasonable.

It is not necessary to ask capitalists to build model tenement houses for the poor, on the ground of philanthropy alone. Whatever may befall the rents of elegant and stylish mansions, nothing is surer than a steadiness in those of homes for the poor. The poor themselves are benefited by such an outlay of capital and enterprise, because they get a decent, cheerful, healthy habitation, instead of a den of uncleanliness and unhealthiness, at rates not more than they are now paying. Individuals who have made the experiment of building homes for the poor in this city, in a spirit of true liberality, have always been satisfied with the net results of the investment. There is now an opportunity for a successful institution of the experiment on a large scale, with a view to the adequate accommodation of the steadily increasing numbers of persons of moderate wishes and means.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—When the volume entitled "Finance Report for 1864" was laid on our table, a few weeks since, we proceeded at once to compile our usual summary of the commerce of the United States for last fiscal year. To our surprise, however, the material figures were altogether wanting. The annual statistic association which advertised a performance of Hamlet with the part of the Prince omitted, in consequence of the illness of the leading actor, did not perpetrate a greater joke than the Treasury Department has done in publishing the annual volume on the finances, and leaving out the only tables that could give any information not already in the public possession. A further examination of the book revealed the fact that even the aggregate of imports for the year was nowhere given, except at the foot of two contiguous tables on pages 243 and 244; and that this total was of no public use, since the figures did not agree, and there was nothing to indicate which was right. We were compelled, therefore, to lay aside the book and apply directly to the Treasury Department for the desired information. We take great pleasure in saying that the present head of the Department, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, who came into the office after these blunders had been committed, at once ordered the proper figures to be transcribed from the records, and we are thus enabled to lay them before our readers. The aggregate of imports does not agree with either total given in the Report on the Finances to which we have alluded.

The imports of merchandise are given at their foreign gold cost, duty and freight unpaid. The exports of produce and merchandise are reckoned at their currency value here, and must be reduced to gold to show even the nominal balance of trade between the United States and foreign countries. The following import figures we have received directly from the Treasury Department:—

Imports at the Ports of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1864.

Dutiable merchandise	$275,320,951
Free merchandise	41,126 332
Specie and bullion	13,115,612
Total imports for the year	$329,562,895

The following details of the exports we have compiled from the official volume, but we shall not be surprised to hear of subsequent correction. The official compilation for the last year or three years, or up to the advent of the present Secretary, appears to be made on the ... approximate ...

Exports from the United States to Foreign Ports for the year ending June 30, 1864.

Domestic produce, other than specie	$320,075,106	
Foreign dut. mdse.	9,174,447	
Foreign free mdse.	6,009,287	
		15,466,724
Domestic specie and bullion	$100,219,005	
Foreign specie and bullion	4,606,680	
		105,125,750
Total exports for the year		$440,665,580

We now bring forward our tables of the relative imports and exports for each year since 1846. We have changed them in some particulars to conform to recent official documents, without being confident, however, of the accuracy of the new readings.

Imports into the United States from Foreign Ports.

Year ending June 30	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
1846	$96,106,724	$18,077,598	$4,070,242	$117,254,564
1847	104,773,002	18,290,017	24,121,289	146,545,638
1848	132,282,325	16,356,379	6,360,224	154,998,928
1849	125,479,774	15,784,229	6,651,240	147,857,439
1850	155,427,936	18,081,590	4,628,792	178,138,318
1851	191,118,345	19,652,995	5,453,592	216,224,932
1852	183,252,508	24,187,890	5,505,044	212,945,442
1853	236,595,113	27,182,152	4,201,382	267,978,647
1854	271,276,560	26,327,637	6,958,184	304,562,381
1855	221,378,184	36,430,524	3,659,812	261,468,520
1856	257,684,236	52,748,074	4,207,632	314,639,942
1857	294,160,835	54,267,507	12,461,799	360,890,141
1858	202,293,875	61,044,779	19,274,496	282,613,150
1859	259,047,014	72,286,327	7,434,789	338,768,130
1860	279,872,020	73,741,479	8,550,135	362,166,254
1861	218,695,520	70,700,920	46,339,611	335,650,153
1862	136,083,123	52,726,408	16,415,052	205,819,823
1863	192,200,152	33,776,630	9,584,105	252,187,587
1864	275,320,951	41,126,332	13,115,612	329,562,895

Exports from the United States to Foreign Ports.

Year ending June 30	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1846	$101,718,042	$7,865,206	$3,905,268	$113,488,516
1847	150,574,844	6,166,754	1,907,024	158,648,622
1848	130,203,709	7,986,806	15,841,616	154,032,131
1849	131,710,081	8,641,091	5,404,648	145,755,820
1850	134,900,233	9,475,493	7,522,994	151,898,720
1851	178,620,138	10,295,121	29,472,752	218,388,011
1852	154,931,147	12,037,043	42,674,135	209,642,325
1853	189,869,162	13,096,213	27,486,875	230,452,250
1854	215,157,504	21,661,137	41,422,423	278,241,064
1855	192,751,135	26,158,368	56,247,343	275,156,846
1856	266,438,051	14,781,372	45,745,485	326,964,908
1857	278,906,713	14,917,047	69,136,922	362,960,682
1858	251,351,033	20,660,241	52,633,147	324,644,421
1859	278,392,080	14,509,971	63,887,411	356,789,462
1860	316,242,423	17,333,634	66,546,239	400,122,296
1861	204,899,616	14,654,217	29,791,080	249,344,913
1862	179,644,024	11,026,477	36,887,640	229,938,985
1863	249,891,414	17,796,200	64,056,979	331,809,459
1864	229,072,169	15,466,724	100,125,750	340,665,580

Owing to the many errors of these official tables, the figures would not prove if we followed copy. In the volume just published the three items of exports brought forward for 1863, on pages 243 and 245, do not make the total given on page 242, and there is a discrepancy in nearly every form with every year since 1861. We have corrected these as far as possible. We hope that under the new Secretary we may have a different management at the department, and that the official volumes hereafter printed may be less discreditable to the country.

STATE OF THE CITY RAILROAD BILLS.—The numerous railroad bills which haunted the earlier part of the legislative session at Albany have all disappeared. What has become of them? Let it not be supposed that they are permanently withdrawn, or that the persons who lie in the background and pull the strings that work their schemes are tired or despondent. The influence with which men labor to secure a first-class New York franchise is not of a kind that gives out after two, three or four years' disappointment. The profits are large enough to pay them for all their troubles and all their delays. Most of the city railroad projects now before the Legislature are in various stages of progress short of their passage through either branch, and their manipulators are waiting their opportunity between this time and the end of the session to slip them through on the run down in the last four or five days of the one hundred with probably witness the revival of every bill which is now dormant. As the interests of many of these bills are diametrically opposed, they will undoubtedly defeat each other. Last year, out of fifty or more new city railroad bills proposed, only two or three succeeded in running the gauntlet of rivalry. The Broadway Railroad has been the subject of the usual amount of cunning, this year, which will probably terminate, as usual, in the postponement of the quarrel for another year. Meanwhile, the city has entirely surrendered all claims and expectations of payment for her valuable franchises, and is wholly dependent upon the caprice of the Legislature.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—In the records of sectarian strife, there are few instances of the display of a more bitter animosity than was exhibited in the bloody riots last autumn in the Irish city of Belfast. The burning of an effigy of O'Connell, in which 4,000 persons participated, was the first exasperating act, followed by the destruction of a Romish female penitentiary. For several successive nights these outrages continued, without any effectual opposition from the constabulary force, till at length the Romanists retaliated by assailing a Protestant national school in which more than 400 pupils were gathered. Thus women and children, alternately, were the victims in this ignoble contest. For some days subsequent, regular engagements with firearms took place in the streets, several persons being killed or wounded. The whole tragedy culminated in an extraordinary scene attending the burial of a Protestant who had fallen before a volley fired at a mob while in violent resistance. As if in defiance, the body was escorted through that part of the city chiefly inhabited by Romanists, by 2,000 or 3,000 persons in procession, accompanied by a troop of hussars. There were also present members of the constabulary force who joined in the line of march, some of them with firearms, which they discharged from time to time "by way of bravado." There, in substance, are the statements of commissioners appointed to inquire into the facts, and whose report is now published. The evidence is conclusive that the public authorities of Belfast, even if they did not encourage the rioters, certainly failed to take prompt and efficient measures for the preservation of the peace. The recommendation of the commissioners, designed to prevent a repetition of these outrages, is that a detachment of Irish constabulary shall be stationed in Belfast, under the control of a commissioner appointed by the government, and invested with magisterial authority. The principal ringleaders in the riots referred to have already been brought to trial.

Belfast is a prosperous city of 140,000 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are Protestants. The preponderance of the latter afforded the best opportunities for recommending their creed to those of an opposite religious faith, but the position seems to have been sadly misimproved. Sectarian hate has seldom been manifested in ways more intolerant, and the remedial measures since proposed we are nothing calculated to give assurance for the future, or to allay the envenomed spirit more than ever liable to break forth with the first provocation ... more skilfully than it did centuries ago.

BOKHARA AND SAMARCAND.—There are few educated people who at the mention of these names do not at once recall the brilliant dreams of younger days, when the cities of Central Asia seemed to be in fairy land, and we imagined them as the gorgeous abodes of wealth beyond measurement, and magnificence that words would fail to describe. When ever we had a master of fact statement from some one, like Wolff, who had succeeded in reaching the residence of that fabulous splendor, we refused to permit the truth to drive away the fancies, and continued to regard the dreams as real, and the reality as a myth or a traveler's story.

But we can no longer close our eyes to the truth; for Mr. Vambery, an accomplished man and a most skillful traveler and observer, has been to Samarcand through Bokhara, and has come back to England and written of his adventurous journey, and the simplicity of truth which characterizes his book leaves us no room to doubt that the great cities of Central Asia are but vile collections of mud huts, or at best distant imitations of the great cities of the East we already know so well, and that misery, poverty, wretchedness and bigotry make them places to be feared and avoided rather than desired.

The volume before us, published by Harper & Brothers, bearing a modest title, Travels in Central Asia, is really one of the most readable and valuable books which the spirit of travel has in these modern times given to the public eye. It possesses a curious value, too, in one respect, as illustrated by Harpers' catalogue of Travel Books, for it fills an important gap in the long list. This catalogue is itself one of the literary curiosities of the day, enabling us at a glance the contributions of modern travel to geographical and other knowledge. Commencing with South Africa, and marking on a map the tracks of these travelers, the reader will be astonished to see how thoroughly they cover the length and breadth of Africa. Livingstone, Ellis, Burton, DuChaillu, Reade, Anderson, Speke, Davis, Wilson and others have within a few years explored Africa pretty thoroughly; Egypt and the Holy Land have been repeatedly described in late times; Layard had given us the revelations of the Euphrates and the Tigris valleys, Loftus (published by Carter) went to Susiana; Atkinson had written his admirable accounts of Siberia; illustrated by his own most brilliant pencil; Huc and others described China; and now a hitherto almost unknown portion of the very heart of Asia is opened to us by this delightful book of Vambery.

While the author might have made much more of his material, we are not disposed to complain, but rather to be thankful for the simple narrative of a most skillful and clever traveler. His journey is of unique interest, and one of the most adventurous journeys of modern times. When Burton went to Mecca as a Persian dervish, we regarded it as the boldest feat of modern travel. But Vambery throws Burton into the shade. A Hungarian, but thoroughly acquainted with Eastern languages, he had resided a long time in Constantinople, and conceived the idea of visiting the heart of Asia, for the purpose of studying language than geography. Arrived at Teheran, he assumed the character of a dervish from Constantinople, and on a journey of several months' duration sustained that character, so as the more devotee of low class, who might pass unobserved, but as a learned man, capable of discussing religious questions and formalities with the most accomplished Mohammedan moolahs. He was often presented to royalty, and on such occasions always assumed the rights of his high character, for, gave the king the formal blessing, and sat down uninvited at his right hand, even if he had to push away the visitor for that purpose. He was frequently suspected, but never detected, his long residence in Constantinople having given him abundant means of carrying out his assumed character as a resident of that city making a pious pilgrimage to the sacred places of Bokhara and Samarcand.

We cannot dwell on the numerous incidents of his journey. It concerns us rather to speak of the simple and evidently truthful style of the book. Had he been at all inclined he might readily have made four volumes out of the material contained in the one now published, by entering on his narrative of personal adventure. But he contents himself with the plain account of a most remarkable journey, and this is given with such total absence of exaggeration that the reader loses sight almost entirely of the danger which constantly attended his every step.

From Teheran, the capital of Persia, he proceeded to the Caspian in company with a small body of pilgrims going home from Mecca. Crossing the lower extremity of the Caspian, they landed among the Turcomans, and though the hills of Persia were in sight, and the Russian war-steamers lay at anchor not far off, he was nevertheless satisfied that he was in a new country by the constant sight of Persian slaves, loaded with chains, and subjected to torments which surpass description. The slavery of Persian and other captives, among the inhabitants of Central Asia, would seem from his accounts to be by far the worst form of slavery known to the human race. It extends throughout the entire region of Central Asia, from the Caspian to China, and from Persia and Affghanistan to Siberia.

The route pursued by the caravan in which Vambery traveled was up the eastern shore of the Caspian to the Balkan ranges, and then across to Khiva, a city of considerable importance on the Oxus, thence to Bokhara, and on to Samarcand. He returned by a more southerly route, through the Affghan country, to Herat and thence back to Teheran. One of the most remarkable facts which we notice in this journey is that the route nowhere touches any water which flows to the sea. All the streams, many strong rivers, which were crossed, or on the banks of which he rested, flow into inland lakes and seas, or finally disappear in vast marshes. Deserts extend over much of the country, and he more than once experienced the horrors of desert travel after the water had disappeared from the skins.

There is little to be expected, in a commercial point of view, from the country thus visited. It was our intention, in commencing this article, to condense some of the facts in relation to population, manufactures, and general trade, for the benefit of readers interested in Eastern commerce; but the space is already exhausted, and unless we have opportunity to recur to the subject, we must leave the seeker after information to find it in the very pleasant book of Mr. Vambery.

But let no one imagine that he will find anything remaining of the old glory of Samarcand. Time was, only four centuries ago, when it was the seat of a power unequalled in the world. When Timur ... place in the court of an old monk, made his ... Timour's ... of the ... Constantinople ... of ... now it lies steadfastly set to the westward since the days of Timour, and the best chance now is the future for Samarcand and Bokhara is that it will continue till the westward till it steps across the Pacific, and rejuvenates with young blood and civilization the old nations of Asia.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Among all the efforts after reform in our Empire City we country people have wondered that one suggestion has not lately been made. So many propositions have, from time to time, been offered, with a view to checking the terrible tide of intemperance that is laying waste our land, that I venture to add to them one more, submitting it to your notice, and begging you, if it has any value, to bring it to the notice of those who possess influence in New York. It has before been suggested that our city needs greatly a supply of drinking fountains, such as are so common in the cities of the old world. But, I am not sure whether it has also been suggested that such a supply might be the means of saving many from reaching the haunts of intemperance, perhaps of saving many from the final doom. It is a singular oversight that this has not been suggested in the zeal of those who ... I think it worth while to urge upon your readers the importance of making this improvement in a city that ought to be the pride of our State and nation. If so, please do it, and oblige

A CONSTANT FRIEND.

Kingston, 7th April, 1865.

Our correspondent's idea, although not new, is worthy of present attention. We have urged it repeatedly. Some years ago a strong effort was made to put this idea into practical operation, but it failed and was dropped. There are several influences militating against it, not the least of which is the opposition of liquor shops. There is no reasonable doubt that a regular and convenient system of public drinking fountains would save many men from drunkenness, and would diminish the receipts of liquor stores by many hundred drinks per day. As we cannot hope for public provision of this kind, it may be that we will have to renew an appeal to the Oriental custom of perpetuating their names by the erection of public fountains for the refreshment of the weary. In the warm countries this is more necessary, and it is not so curious that the blessings of eternity were promised by Mohammed to any and every one who should build a fountain for public use. The cities of the East abound in structures erected on the faith of this promise. The Christian might perhaps find an incentive in his Master's assurance of reward to him who should give a cup of cold water to a disciple. Certainly it is a good work of charity. Who will set the example? The front of a marble store on Broadway could be easily perforated for the passage of a small Croton pipe, and the cup hanging by it would invite passers by to pause and drink. A few individuals might unite to place permanent fountains in public squares and parks. Citizens desirous of perpetuating their names and charity might endow fountains by their wills, and provide a permanent remembrance of themselves in the hearts of weary men. It would be a very easy for a few individuals to do a vast amount of good in this way.

NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.—The poultry show given a few years ago in this city, under the auspices of the National Poultry ...

... present month, at Barnum's Museum. It will combine an exhibition which will include every variety of domestic fowl, rabbits, &c., and the announcement is made that $100 in cash premiums will be distributed.

We have received a copy of the Houston Telegraph of Feb. 20th, containing a long letter from Hon. Ashbel Smith, who in 1843-'4 represented Texas abroad as foreign minister, residing alternately in London and Paris. He states that England and France then expressed an earnest wish that Texas should not annex itself to the United States, but remain a separate republic, and labors to prove that it is absolutely certain they "will not renew effectually in our affairs, and afford all encouragement and any danger, however great. If in the opinion of their governments the posture of affairs at any time shall render such intervention necessary to prevent the Confederacy from being reunited with the United States under a single government." This is the opinion of Mr. Smith.

The steamer Corsica, from Havana, arrived on Friday morning, April 16th, shortly after leaving Nassau, Job Hughes, storekeeper, was instantly killed and four others of the crew were severely burned (one of whom, Lachlan McNeill, carpenter, has since died), by the bursting of a quarter cask of spirits, near the steward's store-room. The fire, which took hold of a small portion of the woodwork, was immediately extinguished with but trifling damage.

NASSAU N. P. papers are received. The blockade runner Banshee, with one thousand bales of cotton, arrived at Nassau on the 30th from Galveston. She reports Galveston garrisoned by twelve hundred troops. Twelve Federal ships were off the bar. Six steamers had called recently from Havana for Galveston.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.—The geographers in England who are so much interested in arranging the plans for the proposed Arctic expedition under Sherard Osborn, are very much disconcerted in their views on this subject. The London Times says:

There are two plans at present in fashion for performing this promising journey. Captain Sherard Osborn, who is now gone to India, left behind him a project for proceeding in ships to Smith's Sound at the head of Baffin's Bay, and leaving the ships there to push on by sledges northwards along the coast of Greenland in sledges and boats. The other is the plan of a German professor, who, out of the depths of his inner consciousness, has formed to himself a complete system of Arctic navigation and a vision of the North Pole. This Prussian says, who has a high notion of the relation of this country to settle all questions of precedence among the icebergs, and who enjoys also the pre-eminent advantage of an utter ignorance of polar feeling in England as to the reality of that mission, insists that England ought to go direct to the North Pole in a steam vessel via Spitzbergen, trusting to her way through the pack to the north of that island. The geographers were all assembled on Monday to hear the proposition of Sir Roderick Murchison, gravely to debate and infallibly to decide which of these two plans should be carried out. Sir Roderick was surrounded by geographers and Arctic voyagers and eminent admirals, and he confidently called upon them to settle—whether either plan was feasible, and which plan was the preferable. The result does not seem to us to have been entirely satisfactory. All we can glean from the discussion is that the high authorities assembled at Burlington were at odds with each other which plan was the more utterly hopeless.

The London Times ridicules the whole project as affording no hope of anything of the slightest use to mankind.

THE REBEL RAMS.—The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore American writes:

Admiral Dahlgren is now at work raising two rebel torpedo boats which were sunk in front of the city last, which establishment was entirely destroyed by fire at the time of the evacuation. The wreck of the rebel iron clad Palmetto State, Chicora and Charleston are also lying in the stream near the navy yard, where they were blown up.

Prior to visiting the city this morning we proceeded up Cooper River on one of the admiral's tenders to examine the rebel gunboat Columbia, which lies in Hog Island Creek, about six miles above the city. She had made a dry dock up the creek, and taken the Columbia in to give her the finishing touch prior to putting her on and getting her in commission. It is finally started out under a head of steam, but grounded on a sand-bar under steam and ... it was found impossible to float her. She still lies there, almost out of water at low tide, and is certainly the largest and most formidable of all the rebel iron clads yet captured.

In the efforts to get her off parts of her machinery have been removed, and nearly all the armor of her decks, which are piled on the wharf near by. She is built on the same model as the Atlanta, of yellow pine and live oak, with six inches of armor on her bow, sides, and three inches on her decks. Admiral Dahlgren will make an effort to get her off and have the armor replaced and sent North. She is estimated in her present condition, if she can be got afloat, to be worth $500,000.

The scene up the Cooper River is very beautiful, the banks being lined by rich plantation, with elegant dwellings, thickly interspersed with negroes, however, well-kept earthworks, showing that the rebels imagined that they would never give up the soil of the country, in any contingency of the war.

A man who boarded the ram Stonewall at Ferrol has sent to the London Morning Herald the following account of the vessel as she appears in fighting trim:

The Stonewall put into Corunna on the 31st of February last, from Bordeaux, having experienced bad weather, and sprung a leak all about the bows. She came to Ferrol for repairs in the government arsenal here. The Stonewall is an iron plated vessel of about nine hundred tons, being a ram, of screw, twin-screw, about twenty-two feet long, her armament consists of one three hundred-pounder Armstrong gun, worked from an armor-plated turret, right in the bows of the ship. She has also another armor plated turret aft, in which are two seventy-pounder Armstrong guns. These three are the only guns she carries. She is built on the twin screw principle; engines about three hundred and twenty horse-power; nominal speed 10 knots. About nine miles. Her crew consists of about sixteen officers and eighty men, all told; the greater part of them are men who belonged to the Alabama and Florida. All the yards and topmasts have been lowered, and everything on board put in fighting trim.

THE COST OF LABOR.—Speculation is already active in reference to the probable effect on the labor market of a return to their several pursuits of a considerable portion of the army. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

In many branches of industry there will henceforth be an increased demand, and particular manufacturers recently most inquired for, will be given an air of ... There will necessarily be a change in the employment of many manufacturing establishments, or they will be closed entirely. This will create more competition in the ranks of labor, the natural consequence of which is a reduction in the price. The tendency of the labor market is manifestly to lower figures, and the wages now being entered upon in the several productive pursuits of the country, with a fall in other prices, tend, to a considerable extent, to a reduction in wages. We have heard of contracts entered into within the last few days for the manufacture and delivery of iron at a future day, at fully two dollars per ton below the present actual cost of making it. This contemplates not only a fall in the wages of the laborer, but also in the iron work; but this is in a similar reduction of the cost of coal and iron and in the transportation charges on our canals, by the greater supply of boats, which will follow the release of the great number now, and for two or three years past, in the service of the government. The same is true of the railways. Released from the heavy tonnage required of them by the government, they will have an abundance of cars, with motive power, for the ordinary business of their respective lines, thus bringing back the usual competition, and consequently lower charges. But these changes will be comparatively slow. The soldiers will be mustered out gradually, even when peace is declared, and the use of our canals and railways will as gradually fall back to a legitimate traffic. The Indians, all point, ultimately, to lower wages, for the reasons stated, and the reduction in prices of the necessaries of life, already commenced, by a fall in groceries and almost all manufactures.

The United States Mint has commenced the coinage of the recent authorized three cent piece. It is about the size of an English sixpence, the color of lead, and made of nickel ... It is a mixture of copper and nickel ...

THE NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT.—Views of the Newspaper Press.

We extract the following newspaper articles from our leading exchanges:

From the Rochester Union.

Now, in this crisis—in this hour of bereavement and portentous peril—amid the most embarrassing surroundings, the Vice President, Andrew Johnson, assumes the vacant executive chair and becomes the head of the government. In such a crisis, more than ever since the trials of the country began four years ago, one great and overbalancing duty devolves upon the people without distinction of party. It is to rise and stand as one man to support the constituted authorities, in support of law and order, in support of the individual as well as the general interests involved. Let no man in an hour like the present think, much less talk, of party or partisanship. Let there be no crimination or recrimination. Let circumstances of the past be if possible obliterated. Let us all, sacrificing our preferences and our prejudices upon the altar of our country, rally around the man who rises in the room of a stricken down predecessor, and make him feel that he has the entire physical and moral support of the people to rest upon, and encourage him in the task of administering the government in this stormy period of our country's history. Ardently do we hope, fervently do we pray, that Andrew Johnson will prove himself equal to the emergency, and justify the high hopes now centred in him. Again we say, repose in him a generous confidence. Support him with a generous heart. If we do this, if we but display those virtues the possession of which we profess, the nettle danger will certainly yield the flower success, and the republic will be saved.

From the Albany Argus.

The mind recoils at the atrocity of this deed the more it is contemplated. * * Let the blow recall us all to our duties! Let us draw near to the altar of the country, also, as we approach the altar of our God. We have great duties in this crisis. The first is to forget selfishness and passion and party, and look to the salvation of the country. The Constitution places Andrew Johnson in the Presidency. Let us all unite to carry him safely through the ordeal in which he is placed; for the peace of the country depends upon the assertion of law, and of the nation's authority, and the suppression and punishment of treason and crime. We can conceive how this act may embitter the victorious North against the South, chill the growing sentiment of mercy, and arousing the dormant passion of revolution sharpen the axe of the executioner. Let this calamity be averted, not in mercy to crime, not in extenuation of this great guilt; but out of love to our country and its good name, endeared to us by every new sacrifice.

From the Phil. (Rep.) Ledger.

It is impossible to give a rational motive to the villains concerned in the murderous plot. Of all men in the United States, the traitors and rebels who have been in arms for four years in their effort to destroy the republic, owe most to the kindness of heart, the conscientious endeavor to be just, and the resolute purpose to restore the fraternal relations of the people of the two sections of the country which actuated Mr Lincoln from the day of his first inauguration to his dying hour. In every stage of the war which they brought on by their unhallowed plots, he has been their powerful friend, protecting them at all times from those men in his own party who recommended, from the start, that they should be dealt with according to the severest dictates of stern and relentless justice. At any time since 1861, had almost any other Republican than Abraham Lincoln been invested with his power and beset with the appeals that were made to him for retributive justice upon the men who have wantonly and wickedly drenched the land in blood, many a traitor now living as securely as if his great crime had never been meditated would have swung from the gallows which has no office if not made for such as they. Even at the hour when his death-blow was struck, he was standing like a minister of mercy appealing to the country to sustain him in the universal pardon and oblivion in which he desired to sink their crimes. And yet the fiends in the form of men whom he was thus guarding from punishment struck him down.

From the New York Tribune.

Had Lincoln but lived we are confident that no Confederate flag would have been flying in this country thirty days hence. Now we cannot read the future with any certainty, but only trust that behind the cloud are all the stars of heaven. We have labored long and earnestly to produce a state of feeling favorable to conciliation and kindness toward the defeated rebels, which a miscreant and murderous band has in one moment overthrown. We have not hesitated to brave misapprehension and alienation, if we so might restore peace and amity to this stricken land, and now all is lost but the good intention, which is never utterly fruitless.

From the New York World.

The loss of such a man in such a crisis, of a man who possessed so large and growing a share of the public confidence, and whose administration had recently borrowed new lustre from the crowning achievements of our armies; of a ruler whom victory was inspiring with the wise and paternal magnanimity which sought to make the conciliation as cordial as the strife has been deadly; the loss of such a President at such a conjuncture is an afflicting dispensation which bows a disappointed and stricken nation in sorrow more deep, sincere and universal than ever before supplicated the compassion of pitying heaven.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

The great need of public calmness at this distressing time must be evident to all reflecting minds. It is when the commander is lost from the quarter deck that every loyal man of the crew most appreciates the necessity for coolness and discipline. So now with us. If we fly into disorder and confusion, like sheep without a shepherd, if we take counsel of passion when we most require reason, reflection and judgment, then we shall behave like so many madmen, and the result, to say the least, may breed riots and every species of violence and disorder.

About the period of his murder the late President was directing his heart, and soul, and mind to the great work of restoring the Union. His feelings towards the South, we know, were most charitable; his designs were most liberal, they went to such an extent as must have harmonized the sections, had they been properly seconded, while all the substantial reforms needed by the nation would have been embraced in his plan or plans.

If the assassins have crossed the Potomac and sought shelter in rebel communities, it will soon be known, and thereupon the government will, of course, demand their surrender, and enforce the demand by measures which, though seemingly harsh, will nevertheless be necessary. In such a contingency it would become the rebel authorities and people to give an earnest of their sense of right and reason by delivering them up to justice. Such action on their part would serve to repress much of the exasperation against them which is now entertained.

From the Baltimore Sun.

We can only now express the earnest hope that this untoward and most unhappy event may not bring upon our already afflicted country fresh calamities, and that prudence and moderation may rule the hour.

From the Baltimore American.

The nation is bowed with sorrow, but commingled with its startling affliction is a great wrath. Yet we trust that in the midst of such awful provocation law and order will reign throughout a land which, though draped in mourning to-day, will rise up to newness of life to-morrow.

From the Boston Post.

Andrew Johnson is now President of the United States, and it is the duty of every citizen to cordially sustain him in the faithful discharge of his duties, and to pray that he may manifest such wisdom, virtue, patriotism, as shall challenge the gratitude of the whole people. It is no time for mere party prejudice to control the action of honest men or their opinions. The solemnity of the times—the great issues at stake—the transition nature of affairs, all call for candid, patriotic, unflinching devotion to great common interests. Let the public heart feel no impulse but for the public welfare; let the resolution of us all be to seek our country's unity, stability and liberty, above every party or personal predilection, and the chastisements we are receiving will prove blessings in a glorious future.

From the Boston Advertiser.

There was no need for Booth to scream out the motto of the State of Virginia, as he fled from the scene of murder. With her credentials or without them, no one would have doubted that he represented her interest and was true to her system. His crime is a part of its system of war, and for it that system will be held responsible.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Whatever happens, let us stand firm. Never despair of the republic. We mourn the cruel death of the most true-hearted and faithful of rulers, in whose wisdom and firmness we placed implicit trust and hope, but God can save and guide us by other instruments. Let us trust in Him, and remain steadfast.

We do not presume fully to interpret this mysterious Providence of God. But for whatever other purpose it may have been sent, ought it not to incite us to resolve anew that the power of that pro-slavery aristocracy, which has formed the life of the rebellion, and has indirectly, if not directly, caused the murder of the President, shall be utterly crushed and broken?

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

Indeed, the South had no truer friend than Abraham Lincoln. If he opposed their folly, he did so in the hope of preventing their suicide, and his latest acts proved the absence of all resentment, and the paramount yearning of his heart to embrace them again in the folds of the old Union.

From the New Haven (Rep.) Journal and Courier.

No hope of benefit to the rebel cause stimulated this deed. To every conquered traitor his marvelous pity and rare tenderness made Abraham Lincoln the best friend he had on earth.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The conquered South would have got better terms from Abraham Lincoln than it will from Andrew Johnson. It could have secured under the influence of the late President a kinder disposition in the loyal people of the North. It has rudely torn these sentiments from our breasts. It has chilled our generous emotions, and turned the tide of kindness into stern sorrow, which will seek its revenge.

Foreign News.

Satisfaction from Portugal Demanded.

The Portuguese Government Accedes to the Demand of the American Minister.

Five-Twenties Again Advanced.

The Inman steamer City of Baltimore, Capt. Mirehouse, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th instant, arrived here on Monday afternoon.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Richmond on the 4th of March, says:

I am daily more convinced that if Richmond falls, and Lee and Johnston are driven from the field, it is but the first stage of this colossal revolution which will then be completed. There will ensue a time when every important town of the South will require to be held by a Yankee garrison, when exultation in New York will be exchanged for soberness and right reason, and when it will be realized that the closing scenes of this mightiest revolutionary drama will not be played out, save in the times of our children's children.

The revenue returns for the financial year ending March 31st show a net increase of over £104,000 on the year. Notwithstanding the great reductions in taxation the revenue exceeds by nearly half a million sterling, the estimates of Mr. Gladstone.

Messrs. Barings' circular says that a large business has been done in five-twenty bonds, and that prices advanced early in the week to 57¾a58, but have since relapsed to 56¾a57, the demand being chiefly from the continent.

On Friday the telegrams per the steamship Cuba were received, and five-twenties again advanced to 57¾a58¼. Erie and Illinois Central shares have also attracted attention, and have again advanced.

The Bank of England on the 30th ult. reduced its rate of discount to four per cent., at which there is a fair demand for money. This movement strengthened the English funds, and consols are buoyant and advancing.

Kelson, Tritton & Co., East India and general merchants, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are estimated at £900 000 sterling.

Another provincial bank has suspended, the Portsmouth and South Hants Banking Company. Their liabilities are about £170,000 sterling.

The Birmingham and Joint Stock Company had agreed to take up the business of Atwood & Spooner's Bank, which lately suspended at Birmingham, and to pay the creditors eleven shillings three pence on the pound.

The West India mail steamer had arrived with over two and a quarter millions of dollars in specie. She also brought several captains of blockade runners, whose occupations were gone.

Death of Richard Cobden.—Mr. Cobden died at his chambers in Suffolk street on Sunday morning of asthma. He was in his 61st year.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The French Government will probably send one or two steamers to accompany the two that are sent by the English Government with the Great Eastern across the Atlantic at the time of laying the Atlantic cable, and it is hoped that the United States Government will do the same.

London Money Market.—Monday Evening, April 3d.—A further improvement of a quarter per cent. was not quite sustained. Consols closed steady at 9[illegible]. In the discount market and at the Bank to-day there has been an average demand. In the stock exchange short loans have been in request at 4 per cent. Confederate loan is 1½ lower, 81 to 83. United States 5-20's improved ½. Illinois Central shares a further ½.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 30th ult. were not important.

In the House of Commons, on the 31st, Lord C. Paget said that the Admiralty had received no proposal for sanctioning or supporting any fresh attempt to reach the North Pole. He was therefore unable to say what course the government would take if such a proposal were made.

Mr. Newdegate put some questions as to the idea of the Pope taking up his residence in England, as indicated in some foreign journals.

Lord Palmerston replied that the government respected the Pope personally very much, but for him to come to England would be both an anachronism and a solecism.

House of Lords.—Monday April 3.—The Public Schools Bill, after much discussion, was read a second time.

The Mutiny Bills went through committee.

House of Commons.—Monday April 3.—Lord Palmerston took occasion to notice the great loss which the House and the country had sustained by the death, and to pay a tribute to the character of the late Mr. Cobden, to his honesty of purpose and the sincerity with which he sought the good of his country, however some might differ from him as to the means. It was reserved to Mr. Cobden by his untiring industry, his personal activity, and his energy of mind, to carry into practical effect abstract principles which others had discovered and advocated. Great as were his talents and industry, and eminent as was his success, the disinterestedness of his mind was, he said, equal to them all. He had been authorized by her Majesty to offer Mr. Cobden a seat in the cabinet, which he declined, as well as honors and distinctions subsequently tendered to him as an acknowledgment of his great achievements. The House must feel, he added, that it had lost one of its brightest ornaments.

Mr. Disraeli described Mr. Cobden as not only an ornament to the House of Commons, but an honor to England.

Mr. Bright, oppressed with emotion, gave utterance to his feelings in a few touching words.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the navy estimates. Votes to the amount of £760,141 were agreed to.

Mr. F. Peel moved that £1,718,000 be voted on account of the civil service estimates, but the vote was withdrawn for the present.

Atwood & Spooner's banking-house at Birmingham was reopened on Monday as a branch of the Birmingham Joint Stock Bank, limited.

The Firing upon the Niagara and Sacramento at Lisbon.—A Lisbon letter of the 28th March, gives the following details:—"The Confederate ram Stonewall arrived here on Sunday afternoon and cast anchor in front of the old packet stairs. Shortly after the Portuguese authorities went on board and notified Captain Page, her commander, that the vessel could only be allowed to remain in port 24 hours, a period sufficient for coaling purposes. At the same time companies of artillerymen were sent to the Bugio forts, to St. Julian and to Belem towers. The Portuguese war vessels were put in a state of readiness, and several guns were sent on board two of them, the steamers Mindello and Jaques being appointed to see that the law was observed. During Saturday and Monday crowds of people visited the Confederate vessel, all of whom were treated with great courtesy by the officers and crew. The Stonewall is a vessel of 600 horse-power, iron-plated, carrying only three guns, Armstrongs; these are of very heavy calibre and are called "baby-wakers" by the officers in a spirit of irony. Her crew numbers only 86 men; at her bows she has a very large ram. The officers of the Stonewall state that she went into Ferrol a few days ago and found there the Sacramento and Niagara. She was ordered by the Spanish authorities to sail within twenty-four hours, and did so, after having coaled and provisioned. The day after she again went into Ferrol and left again after being 24 hours in port, not wishing to compromise the Spanish authorities. She did not again return to Ferrol, but remained outside the bar for 16 hours making signals day and night, but the other vessels did not come out. The Spanish papers also give this information. It must, however, be taken with reserve. On Monday afternoon the Niagara and Sacramento, Federal corvettes, were signaled off Lisbon bar, and it is said the Stonewall hoisted her blue peter about the same time. The two corvettes came up, and cast anchor near the Belem Tower, and were officially warned that they could not sail until 24 hours had elapsed after the sailing of the Stonewall. The Mindello and Jaques war steamers were appointed to watch the proceedings of the Federal ships, which kept steam up, and did not then ascend the river. The feeling of the Portuguese authorities was a determination to see the law fully observed. On shore much excitement was displayed, and the relative merits of the vessels were freely canvassed. Admiral Sartorius, who is now here, is said to have declared that the Stonewall, with her iron sides and heavy cupola guns, would prove quite a match for the two Federal corvettes, in the event of a conflict.

The Stonewall sailed about noon to-day (Tuesday), leaving the Niagara and Sacramento anchored to the west of Belem Tower, nearly in front of the quay and Jeronimite Convent. Some four hours afterwards the Niagara and Sacramento weighed anchor and moved towards the bar. The commander of Belem Tower, who had received instructions, observing this, called the artillery to the guns, and fired a 12 pound shot at the Niagara, which sailed in front. She did not however stop, and six more shots were fired from the tower. At the seventh shot the Niagara turned round, came back towards Lisbon, and cast anchor in front of the Old Packet Stairs. The Sacramento followed, and brought up near to her. It appears that three of the seven balls struck the Niagara, somewhat damaging her poop.

The Federal captains allege that they had no intention of following the Stonewall, but were about to turn round to take up other anchorage ground. The Governor of Belem Tower appears to have had orders to act as he did in case such proceedings were taken by the Federal ships, but the instructions given to the commander of the guardship were not the same, because the port is under the war office, the ships under the Marine Department, and unfortunately circumlocution prevails here as in England. This affair is now affording matter for diplomatic correspondence, but the general feeling is that the Portuguese Government acted with great spirit, and their conduct will be indorsed by the public opinion of Europe."

Madrid papers state that the Portuguese Government has acceded to the American minister's demand for the removal of the commander of Fort Belem, for firing on the frigate Niagara after the Federal commander had signaled him that he understood his summons.

The pirate Shenandoah was still at Melbourne on February 23d. Capt. Waddell threatens to report to Richmond the conduct of the Australian authorities in refusing to furnish his vessel with supplies.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur announces that several governments, particularly those of England, Switzerland, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the Pontifical States, have already hastened to assure the French Government of their participation in the Paris International Exhibition in 1867.

The Constitutionnel states that the rumors of the resignation of the Minister of War are unfounded.

The weekly returns from the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand of over ten and a half million francs.

In French Chambers of the 30th, the first of the opposition, was debated the amendment. Jules Favre spoke upon the necessity for political liberty, but was interrupted by the President and declined to finish his speech. The amendment was rejected.

The amendment in favor of the liberty of the press was debated, but rejected by a large majority.

It is stated that Napoleon will leave Paris early in May, not returning until November; his physicians having recommended seven months' absence in the country air.

The Bourse is firm—67,15.

SPAIN.

The Epoca states that the Minister of War tendered his resignation, and that General Lersundi refused to replace him.

A later despatch says the Minister of War resigned from ill-health, and that General Rivera succeeded to the office.

The debate upon the abandonment of St. Domingo has closed, and the bill was adopted by 153 to 68 votes. The official gazette publishes a decree reducing the import duty on flour sent to Cuba.

ITALY.

The Stampa asserts that according to a convention the French and Italian military authorities, their respective troops will have the right of crossing the frontier in pursuit of brigands.

In the allocutions delivered at the last consistory the Pope expressed surprise and sorrow at the sad events which have recently taken place in Mexico. His Holiness hoped Maximilian would abandon the course upon which he has entered, and satisfy the just desires of the Holy See. The Pope further thanked the bishops of the Catholic world, especially those of Italy, for defending the religion and liberties of the church despite the decrees of the secular authorities.

AUSTRIA.

Count Mensdorff had made some ministerial explanation in the Lower House Reichsrath. He said the views of the government on the question of the Duchies would be communicated in the Federal Diet on the 6th of April.

As regards relations with Italy, he said the government desired to promote the material interests of the two countries, but that Italy maintained a hostile attitude to the government. He desired to economize, but must maintain the position of Austria as a great power.

PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin of April 1st, says: The House of Deputies rejected the first article of the Government Bank Bill, requesting authority from the Legislature for the establishment of branches of the Bank of Prussia beyond Prussian territory. The amendment of the committee, that their branch establishment should be limited to Hamburg and the Elbe Duchies, was also rejected.

RUSSIA.

The plague is still committing fearful ravages at St. Petersburg. Official returns as to the number of cases have altogether ceased of late.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople of April 1st says: The contracts and the official trade relative to the conversion scheme was signed to-day between the Porte and Mr. Laing's agents. A special commissioner proceeds to London to arrange with the Ottoman Bank for participating in the operation.

BRAZIL.

A despatch from Montevideo of Feb. 29th says: Villalba has surrendered this town to Flores, and it is now occupied by the Brazilian forces. This event has resulted in the re-establishment of peace. Flores has temporarily assumed the Presidency of the republic. The prospects of business are very good.

The Brazil, coming from Rio, was lost on the 27th ult off Point Castillanos, 50 miles south of Bahia. The crew and passengers, mails and specie were saved.

INDIA.

A private Calcutta telegram of March 27th reports commercial affairs in much the same state as on the 25th, when slight improvement had taken place.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE FRENCH CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Paris, Friday, March 31st, 1865.

The intelligence which has just reached us by the Canada has been received with satisfaction in every point of view. In the first place it tells us that an end has been put to the interregnum which has now too long existed in the regular channel of diplomatic intercourse between the cabinets of Paris and Washington. The appointment of Mr. Bigelow to the post vacated by the lamented death of Mr. Dayton has been hailed with pleasure, both on its own account, and also because it relieves American society in this city from apprehensions entertained of a far less judicious distribution of patronage by their government. A knowledge of the field of action, a knowledge of the language, society and manners of the people whom he is among, the advantages of a favorable impression already well earned—all these circumstances render the nomination of Mr. Bigelow agreeable to his countrymen here, and creditable to the American Government in the eyes of strangers.

The extraordinary steps taken, or about to be taken in the beleaguered capital of the South, and the language held by him who still calls himself the head of the Confederate Government, have only produced the impression here that the state of things at Richmond is quite desperate. We are indeed, perhaps too sanguinely, quite prepared to learn at any moment that the little power of resistance which yet remains assembled there has collapsed, and that its elements have dispersed all over the adjoining country, every man seeking once more for his home, however dilapidated, and the peace which he now seems willing to accept on almost any terms. The steady advance of the encircling armies of the North on every side of the fated city seems now to leave nothing but the long-wished for result possible. It is an end, indeed, greatly to be desired, greatly to be prayed for, and for which, when attained, no degree of human thankfulness can be adequate.

There have been some interesting and stirring speeches, and some scenes of great, perhaps too great, vivacity in the Corps Legislatif, since the opening of the debate on the address on Monday last. The discussion was commenced by M. Emile Ollivier, who seemed anxious [torn] Chamber, and [torn] himself from his former [torn] the extreme left. M. Ollivier's now [torn] in that the realization of the liberties [torn] for the country is to be "hoped" for from the present government, without being driven to seek for them only by revolutionary measures and a change of *regime*. And he is the more desirous to adopt this view, because in his opinion France will never obtain her liberties from insurrectionary movements, which invariably make way only for a dictatorship. He therefore announced his intention, amidst the cheers of the majority, and perhaps the jeers of the opposition, to vote, for the first time, in favor of the address as proposed. He criticised, however, very severely the action of the government in the elections and over the press, and demanded an early extension of liberty in both these respects. He particularly insisted upon the rising aspirations of the present generation in France, and warned the government of the danger of resisting them too long and too absolutely.

M. Thiers, who spoke at great length and with his usual brilliancy and authority ten days ago, took a different and far less favorable view of the conduct and policy of the administration than M. Ollivier. So far from "hoping" to see the government advance in the path of public liberties, he openly accused it of complete immobility, and even termed the Emperor's opening speech "reactionary" in its tendency. That speech, he said, treated as "mere ingenious delusions" those liberties which he now, as he had done last year, pronounced to be absolutely necessary before all others, viz., liberty of the press, freedom of election, responsibility of ministers, enlargement of control of the Chamber over public affairs. As it was, he asserted that the country was never consulted, never had an opportunity of giving its opinion on the conduct and policy of the government, until it was too late and that policy had been acted upon; witness the Crimean war, the Italian war, the negotiations about Poland, the commercial treaty with England, the Mexican expedition, the expedition to Cochin China, &c. M. Thiers said that the rising generation in France, when it looked around, saw all the nations of Europe in possession of more enlarged political liberties than itself. The country was becoming ashamed of such a position in the eyes of the world; and he, in his turn, like M. Ollivier, warned the government of the risk of an explosion of popular feeling. But M. Tuillier, who replied in behalf of the administration, made a derisive and almost violent speech about the very liberties thus asked for. He ridiculed parliamentary government, responsible ministers, and a puppet king as things only fit for England, but not good enough for France. He recapitulated all the charges ever brought against a free press, and held it up to scorn and opprobrium. Finally he intimated, almost in as many words, that the government had no intention of making any further concessions on the points in question, or withdrawing any of the existing restrictions on the public liberties. I think this speech produced a bad impression. It was doubtless meant to display great firmness. But it went too far and evidently gave rise chiefly to feelings of exasperation. Even M. Ollivier himself seems almost ready to retract his new-born "hopes." Some violent scenes took place in the chamber yesterday, when M. Jules Favre was speaking, and the debate was adjourned in the midst of a confusion and uproar which M. Schneider, the Vice-President, had not authority sufficient to repress. The want of M. de Morny is deeply felt, but the Emperor either cannot find or cannot make up his mind to nominate a successor. His Majesty is said to be much depressed, and altogether the political horizon, with regard to internal affairs, is far from being cloudless.

A slight change has occurred in the imperial cabinet, where M. [illegible]det, the Minister of the Interior, has resigned [illegible] of the Marquis de Lavalette. The [illegible] much political importance.

An awkward incident, you will see, has occurred at Lisbon, where the Niagara has been fired upon by the forts as she attempted to leave the Tagus in pursuit of the Confederate steamer, the Stonewall Jackson. We must wait for further information to know how far the Portuguese Government can justify this grave proceeding.

THE POPE AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.

M. Rouland, the French Minister, has made in the Senate a very important speech against Ultramontanism, and a scene arose out of it. He vindicated the independence of the Gallican Church, and the spirit of the first Napoleon's arrangements with Rome. Coming to the present he said:

He wished to speak of the Pope with the greatest respect, but he believed he was deceived by intrigues, and over-persuaded by the party which he would call the Ultramontane party. That party reigned as sovereign master; it was an occult but real power, which in the Pope's name assumed the entire direction of the church. In saying this he was only the echo of the most respectable part of the French clergy. He had long watched this party closely, and could testify that its principles and conduct let it to ally itself with men who regretted the past, and who perhaps detested the present. This Ultramontane party usurped and troubled the administration of the dioceses, encouraged the inferior clergy to make no account of their bishops, but to look for orders direct from Rome, it sacrificed the secular and national clergy to the regular orders, the congregationalists whose only country was Rome; it weakened and humiliated the episcopacy, and sought to reduce it to the state of a vicariate. In the eyes of this party religious liberty signified the absolute supremacy of the Papacy, the negation of the civil power. The destruction of the guarantees of the universal church, and the subjugation of the Catholic world.

Again reverting to the past, M. Rouland spoke of the old French bishops, who were now reckoned degenerate Christians:—

"The writers of the *Civilta Cattolica*, the priests who are kept at Rome by the Emperor's money, and who calumniate him to the Pope, load those great bishops with their contumely. Singular aberration of parties! Sad explosions of passion! There existed in France a religious journal (the Monde), which was the most intimate confidant of the Ultramontane party, its official organ, and the accredited commentator of its acts. This journal was a terrible and much dreaded power. Some of the writers in it had more credit at Rome than the French bishops and cardinals. Now, according to the doctrines of this journal, a king became unworthy to reign if he did not accept the faith as settled by the Pope. The Pope was the judge of every king's religious faith, and an infidel king might be deposed, because he was but the vassal of the God (represented by the Pope) whom he had betrayed. As long as this theory was confined to purely spiritual questions he (M. Rouland) was not greatly frightened at it; but when he saw how the Pope was encroaching in his definition of the extent of his jurisdiction, and how he went from faith to dogmas, from dogmas to morals, and from morals to purely temporal and worldly things, he confessed he did see cause for alarm. (Sensation.) For example, proposition 24 of the syllabus affirmed as an evident truth that the church had full power over princes in their character of Christians, and from that proposition to absolute supremacy the transition was easy."

The Minister proceeded to harp on a very tender string, asserting that the clergy used their influence at Rome to degrade their own bishops:—

"Could a bishop be free and respected when he was subjected to this inquisitorial control, and when, in case of resistance, he was informed against and denounced to the leaders of the party, to the Pope's nuncio, and even to Rome itself? And such denunciations were but too readily listened to at Rome. And when a bishop who has got into the black list makes any necessary application to Rome, attention to his request is systematically delayed, his patience is tired out, and all the while his clergy taught to despise him, hold communication with the congregations and treats with them in cases of conscience and the interests of the diocese. And this poor bishop is obliged to bow his head and to yield to influences which prevent his acting up the dictates of his conscience."

Of course the two cardinal bishops present loudly complained, amid great noise, of being thus defended, but M. Rouland went on, and

"Stated that the Pope had convoked the French bishops to Rome under the false pretence of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, while in reality they were wanted to sanction this Encyclical, which was kept *in petto*. He drew a humorous picture of the way in which the French bishops were consulted about it—of an Italian priest hurriedly reading in his Italian accent a Latin version, which Frenchmen could not understand."

In the course of an eloquent and exhaustive peroration, he pronounced the syllabus and Encyclical to be simp[illegible] which the Ultramontanes have thought well to turn against the French Government, whose acts had given rise to dissatisfaction in Rome. The speech is considered one of the most important ever delivered in the Senate.

A Paris letter of the 14th ult., says:—

To-day, in the Senate, Cardinal de Bonnechose defended the clergy from the charge of violence, and rendered justice to the congregations who had given their devoted support to the clergy. He endeavored to prove that there was no contradiction between the conclusions of the Encyclical and the Syllabus and the principal points of the French constitution. The Cardinal expressed a wish that negotiations might be commenced between the Holy See and France in order to bring about a new legal state of affairs which would satisfy the interests of religion, the consciences of the faithful, and the interests of the State. His Eminence said in conclusion he did not wish to qualify the speech of M. Rouland, which its author would one day deeply regret.

M. Rouland maintained his right to make the statements contained in his speech.

THE DEATH OF MR. COBDEN.—Tributes of the English Press.

From the London Daily News.

This son of a Sussex yeoman, this cotton spinner at Manchester, who in six years reversed the policy of the greatest state in Christendom, who triumphed over the proudest aristocracy in Europe, who conducted a bloodless revolution, who saved and regenerated his country—surely there were here matter for the pride of no less than a Cæsar. But Richard Cobden was greater than a Cæsar. When he had done all this he accepted simply the offering which the nation made him in lieu of the fortune he had sacrificed, and, without even the false modesty of a pompous retirement, he continued to render such services as an ordinary member of Parliament can perform. Nor did he ever shrink from either obloquy or labor when he thought he could, by speaking or working, be of use to his country. He opposed the universal feeling in favor of the Russian war; he lost his seat rather than give assent to the Chinese war; he gladly accepted from his chief opponent a mission to France to negotiate a commercial treaty, which his personal knowledge and the respect paid to him, rendered him better able than any one else to accomplish. And if sometimes the fervor and single-mindedness with which he adopted and pursued an idea, isolated him from some of his friends, let it be remembered that he never made an enemy, nor ever was the mark of a suspicion.

Perfect probity, absolute sincerity, an eager, almost an impetuous desire to make truth triumphant, a belief in the power of human honesty and good feeling if it could only have fair scope, an incapacity to recognize that rank or privilege conferred dignity or desert—these were the conspicuous virtues, or the faults, of his character. Whatever they were, they made him loved by his friends, honored and trusted by his opponents, and a felt power in the State even after health made him little able to attend to business. Among the thousands of sermons that yesterday were preached, it may be said with truth that there was none so ennobling and so convincing as the story of the life of the great man who that morning entered his rest.

FROM PANAMA.

Panama, April 5.

Matters on the Isthmus have remained quiet since the sailing of the last steamer, though the natives are in constant dread of another revolution. The government keeps a strong night guard around the city and a couple of old cannon are planted at the entrance of the town in case the negroes should attempt to make an assault. But there is at present little cause for alarm.

At the last accounts Gen. Carrera, the President of Guatemala, was dying.

Honduras has cut off friendly relations with Costa Rica, for the reason that Ex President Barrios was afforded an asylum in the latter State.

Dates have been received from Valparaiso to the 17th and from Lima to the 28th ult. From Chili there is little news of interest. Business in Valparaiso was brisk, and a good deal was doing in charters. Exchange on London was 46½.

Peru is still suffering from the revolution, which continues to gain importance throughout the country. The departments of Ariquipa, Moquena, Puno and Cuzco had declared for the new government. It seems as if the Pezet Administration will be overturned.

The following details of news from the south coast are published in the Star and Herald:

The new steamer Payta made her first arrival at Taboga. She brings upwards of 4,000 bales of cotton and wool, the largest quantity ever brought to the Isthmus. She left Valparaiso on March 17th; Coquimbo, 18th; Caldera, 19th; Cobija, 21st; Iquique, 21st; Arica, 22d; Islay, 23d; Pisco, 25th; Callao, 28th, and Payta, 31st.

Chili.—The news from Chili is [illegible] interest.

Advices from the east coast by the overland route are of rather a more peaceful character. Fighting was still continued, but hopes were entertained that a better state of affairs might be brought about.

Peru.—No opposition has been yet offered to the revolution in the southern provinces. Gen. Bustamento has been named commander of the forces. Perfect order is maintained. In one of the two vessels of war which fell into the hands of the revolutionists were 1,000 rifles; these, with all the guns of both vessels, are now on shore, and the latter have been placed on the Morro of Arica to oppose the entrance of hostile vessels to the anchorage. The government steamer Chalaco narrowly escaped capture there. She entered the harbor with troops, but, becoming aware of the state of affairs, put out to sea again and escaped, after receiving a few shots, which did her some damage and killed an officer and several men.

On the 13th ult. Admiral Mariategui proceeded to Arica with the frigate Amazonas, with full powers to use every measure to recover that place. On his arrival, he sent word on shore to say that unless delivered up in four hours he would shell the town. The reply was, that if he came on shore the guns in position would fire on him. Firing was, however, for the time prevented by the representations of the foreign consuls of what their claims for damage on Peru would be. The Amazonas immediately returned to Callao, where she is busily coaling to proceed again to Arica with a strong force of troops.

In Lima no little anxiety prevails. Vice President Canseco is suspected of favoring the insurrection and has taken refuge in the United States legation.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, April 12.

The prevailing topic of conversation for the last two days has been the news received by the steamer Eagle of the taking of Richmond.

The Eagle came into port at about 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon with all her colors flying and machinery decorated. As she rounded the Morro she fired thirteen guns. The gay appearance and the firing of the salute created the greatest excitement, and a general hope was expressed that peace had been declared.

The American Consul hung out his flag, the Federals commenced rejoicing, and the rebels looked downcast and sad; but when the news was announced that Richmond was taken, that Lee and his army were in flight, and the other details were given, the rebels looked still more sorrowful.

Peace would have been preferred by the rebels, for then they would have expected a proclamation of amnesty and a chance to make a living in the United States, for their opinion now is that blockade running is about "played out."

It was rumored that the act of the American Consul, in hanging out the flag, deeply offended them, and that they intended to make an assault on the office on that night, but the police did not allow any groups of men to assemble in that vicinity.

The U. S. steamer Santiago de Cuba, with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, Mr. Nicolay, and Mr. Welles and their party on board, stopped here for a few days last week, saw Havana and went on to Matanzas on Thursday morning.

Sickness has begun to set in in the shape of "yellow jack." One or two cases of small pox have been reported.

The blockade news is not of much interest. The Owl is expected this week from Galveston. Captain Maffit is in command and there is no truth in the story that he had been put in Morro Castle.

The Little Hattie tried to run out on the 5th but was fired into by the water battery and had to return. She had no clearance papers, and a gentleman who had advanced $50,000 on her caused her to be stopped and sent back into port. The Flamingo arrived the same day.

The Santiago de Cuba made the trip from here to Matanzas in about five hours, and sailed Sunday afternoon for Galveston and Savannah.

A man named Conner, said to be a Confederate, was arrested a few days ago for getting into altercation with a coachman and drawing a pistol on him. I hear that he has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The passport system for the United States is in full sway here now. No one is allowed to embark for the United States unless a passport vised by the American Consul is presented. The government charge on passports here when delivered to travelers is paid in stamps attached to the passport.

Exchange is about $3.5. Sugar has fallen.

— The rigor of the past winter in Russia was almost unprecedented. The Telegraph of Kieff says: "The villages are literally buried in snow, and the frost is becoming daily more intense."

VIEWS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

The newspaper press of Canada, never too friendly, now reluctantly admits that the scheme for a Southern Confederacy has gone up. The Montreal *Gazette* says:—

The capitulation of General Lee puts an end, we suppose, to the dream of a confederacy of the Southern States, forming a separate and independent nation upon this continent. As politicians we believe this to be regretted. We believe it is not well for the world that any one State should grow overwhelmingly great. Such strength and the consciousness of it leads generally to its abuse. We believe this is a breaking down also of the past theory and practice of democratic governments in America, that it must needs lead to a continuance, for a considerable time at least, of that centralized despotic military power by means of which ambitious States are rendered more aggressive and more capable of aggression, while individual liberty of speech and action is diminished, and local and municipal authority permanently lessened.

The Toronto *Leader* has the following:

The surrender of General Lee must hasten on the end which every one ought to desire—the restoration of peace in America. We had hoped that peace might have been obtained by separation. If this cannot be, let us have peace through union. In Canada our only desire is to have peace, and now that our neighbors have drawn so well on toward it we trust there will be no time lost in battling against straggling and ineffective numbers. From the brave people of the South, struggling to achieve an independence which they conceived to be more desirable than union with the people of the North, we have never withheld our sympathy. Without hesitation our advice to them now would be—could we reach their ears—to submit quietly to a necessity which cannot be avoided, and to use their undivided efforts towards the restoration of a lasting peace.

The Supply of Gold and Silver.—The returns of some of the silver mines of Nevada, as compared with other mineral districts, show that silver mining for permanent operations promises exceedingly well. It is stated as a fact that no instance has yet been found where the veins of silver ore have been exhausted in Mexico, France, or other silver-producing countries. The following extract is from the leading newspaper in Nevada:

During the past week the annual statements of the operations of three of the leading silver mines of this State have been published—the Gould and Curry, the Ophir, and the Empire Mill and Mining Company. The gross product of these mines from December 1, 1863, to December 1, 1864, (although we believe the statement of the Empire dates from March, 1863), is as follows:

Gould and Curry	[illegible]
Ophir	1,018,[illegible]
Empire	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

These yields were produced, respectively, from the following quantities of ore:

Gould and Curry	[illegible] tons
Ophir	[illegible] tons
Empire	[illegible] tons
Total	[illegible] tons

The dividends declared and paid to stockholders have been as follows:

Gould & Curry	[illegible]
Empire	[illegible]
Ophir	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Notwithstanding the heavy outlays of the past year, it will be seen that between one-third and one fourth of the gross product of bullion from these mines has been paid over to stockholders in dividends. The extraordinary expenses of these companies, such as the erection of mills, the purchase of machinery, &c., &c., may be estimated at one million of dollars. Hence, nearly one half the gross proceeds of the mines has accrued in tangible, marketable wealth to the stockholders. This is an unanswerable argument in favor of the profits of silver mining in the State of Nevada. The one hundred and eight thousand tons have yielded an average of about $66 to the ton, which includes first, second, and third classes of ores.

Since the 1st of January, 1861, about $10,000,000 in bullion has been shipped to California from the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., in this city. Is it not fair to estimate that nearly double this amount has been shipped in the aggregate from Gold Hill, Silver City, Dayton, Carson, Reese River, Esmeralda, and Humboldt? The entire gold and silver product of Nevada during the past year has not been less than $25,000,000 or $30,000,000. Let California look to her laurels.—*Virginia (Nevada) Territorial Enterprise, Dec. 31.*

News from Colorado, Ne[torn] J. M. Trivett, who left Denver on the [illegible] arrived at Leavenworth on Thursday last, states that he saw no Indian signs, and all was quiet in the mountains and on the road. It was supposed that the hostile Indians had moved north of the Platte, and would [illegible]

PROSPECTUS FOR 1865.

The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE will be, as it has always been, faithful to the great conservative principles which it has endeavored to maintain in times of national peace and prosperity, as well as in times of national trial and suffering. For the present we shall deal but little in political discussion and devote our energies to making the BEST as well as the

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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20 1865.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

At ten o'clock Friday evening, as President Lincoln, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and a few friends, were at Ford's Theatre, at Washington, a man stepped behind him in his private box and shot him through the head with a pistol. The assassin immediately escaped. At nearly the same time, a man called at Secretary Seward's residence, and making some plea for admittance, pushed past the servant and walked directly for [illegible] Seward lay in bed. [illegible] he succeeded in stabbing the Secretary three times in the neck.

The latest despatches from Washington announce the gradual recovery of Secretary Seward and the improved condition of his son, Frederick.

Andrew Johnson was on Saturday inaugurated as President of the United States.

The government has received information from Gen. Sherman that he was in negotiation with Gen. Johnston, with a view to the surrender of the latter. The terms proposed would be the same as those offered by Grant to Lee. The public will eagerly await the result of the negotiation.

The War Department has come to the following determinations in view of the recent campaigns: To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States; to curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, quartermaster and commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its several branches; to reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service, and to remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce, so far as may be consistent with the public safety. The Secretary adds that as soon as these measures can be put in operation due notice will be given to the public.

Letters received at Washington from the Army of the Potomac give additional particulars relative to the surrender of General Lee. It seems that the Confederate general claimed to be able to give up only ten thousand men, with muskets, with as many more from the commissary, quartermaster, hospital, and other departments. On Tuesday we had obtained possession of thirty-eight pieces of artillery, with from three to four hundred wagons. But little ammunition and no supplies were found. The cavalry, operating with General Lee, was turned over, but only a small force, with broken down horses could be found, the best having, it is stated, been picked out and sent to General Johnston. A large portion of the victorious army are, it is said, dissatisfied with the liberal terms granted to General Lee's troops, claiming that the latter, with Lee at their head, should have passed through our lines, as one of the marks of conquest. Orders were issued on the evening of the 11th for a movement of all the forces.

General Grant, on the 11th instant, issued an order revoking the second paragraph of his former order suspending trade operations within the State of Virginia, except that portion known as the Eastern Shore, and the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, and that portion of the State of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah.

A telegram from Chicago states that Mobile was captured on the 9th instant, and that the entire command of the Confederate General Roddy were taken prisoners.

General Peck, of this city, has telegraphed to the Mayor of Rochester that he has received information of the organization of a band in Carrolton County, Canada, for a raid upon Rochester.

Jefferson Davis was reported to be, on the 10th inst., at Macon, Georgia. It is said, at Havana, that he has one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in gold on deposit in that city.

A portion of the members of the late Confederate Legislature of Virginia have published a card to the Legislature at large requesting them to assemble at Richmond on the 25th instant for the purpose of considering the question of the restoration of peace to that State, as well as the adjustment of all matters involving life, liberty and property. This document is approved by General Weitzel. Subsequently the card was withdrawn and General Weitzel removed from his command.

The State Senate, in executive session on Friday, rejected the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners by a vote of fourteen ayes to fifteen nays. The Central Railroad two and a half cent way fare bill was passed by a vote of eighteen ayes to fourteen nays.

The city of San Francisco has issued her bonds in the amount of four hundred thousand dollars in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad, and eighteen hundred laborers are now at work on that enterprise.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 5th via Queenstown on the 6th instant, arrived on Monday P. M. The only news of importance is the fact that the Portuguese Government has acceded to the demand made by the American Minister that the commandant of the Belem fort should be removed for firing upon the Federal vessels Niagara and Sacramento.

No words can sufficiently express the grief and horror with which we present the terrible news of the assassination of the President of the United States and of the Secretary of State, in the city of Washington. The particulars are stated in our despatches and it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

The nation will be thrilled with emotions of the deepest sorrow and indignation. The infamous plot is without a parallel in the history of America, scarcely has it any in the history of civilization. The whole people will mourn. The blow is struck at the heart of the nation, and is felt in every fibre of the body, social and politic. In a moment like this it becomes us to bow before that God in whose hands are the destinies of nations, and the lives of rulers and people, and beseech His merciful care and guidance, for our afflicted country.

THE MOURNING.—The gloom and grief which fell on the minds of men upon the terrible awakening to the light of Saturday morning, finds no cessation or relief. The pall hangs heavily over the country, and all hearts feel, as all faces indicate, the depth of the nation's affliction.

We search in vain for the parallel, in either ancient or modern history, of the atrocious deed which has bereaved the American people. Coupled with the assassination of the President, is the incomparably infamous attack on the Secretary of State, a sick man, lying at the very point of death, his frame shattered by an almost fatal accident. Nothing that we can recall in history equals the baseness of this horrible attempt. Nor is it alone the deed itself which is unparalleled, but the chief person against whom it was aimed was the chosen representative of a great people, not only elected in form, but accepted at once by those who had not voted for him; and thus, by the votes of a portion and the instant and complete acquiescence of all others, the unanimous choice of the people. For nothing is a more notable and noble characteristic of the American people than this, that after the most warmly contested elections, the defeated party accepts the result, and the President has never been obliged to consider himself the President of a party, but could always regard himself as the unanimous choice of the people, very much as if, after the popular election, as frequently occurs in minor elections, a motion had been made and carried to declare the choice unanimous. In this instance, then, the assassin's blow was directed at the choice of a great people, and thus was in effect a blow at the people themselves, and in that respect it possesses an atrocity beyond example.

Among the numerous attempts to assassinate the heads of nations, this, so far as we [illegible] at present, is the only one which has been successful in this century, with the exception of that of Paul I. of Russia, in 1801. How different the circumstances! Instead of being the representative of a people, Paul seemed to be the enemy of every subject of his throne. Even his own son was believed to be one of the conspirators, who included among their numbers many of the highest nobles in the empire, and was said, with his own hands, to have assisted in the murder of his father. Since that event there have been numerous attempts made against crowned heads in Europe, but in every instance, as far as we now remember, the assassin has missed his aim.

Many persons now living will recall the murder of the Duke de Berry, who was not a king, but through whose body the Bourbon family could alone be perpetuated, and who on that account was the victim of the assassin Louvel, at Paris in 1820. The murderer in this case declared that he had no accomplice or confidant. The moment selected for the crime was not unlike that chosen by the assassin of President Lincoln, for the blow was struck at the door of the opera house, as the Duke was leaving it in company with his wife, and there were attendant circumstances very much resembling those at Washington on Friday night. The Duke was carried to a room near the entrance of the theatre, where he was at once surrounded by the highest officers of the government, including the King himself. He lived through the night, dying about six o'clock in the morning.

In barbarous and semi-civilized countries instances have taken place within the century. Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, was murdered in his bed by assassins, and other cases might be mentioned occurring in such countries within the recollection of the present generation. But even in barbarous nations we look in vain for an occurrence equally barbarous with this. It stands alone.

Well may the people mourn. No outward signs of woe can sufficiently represent the inward and sincere mourning which is felt in all hearts.

SORROW IN THE CITY.—The tragical death of the President of the United States caused a profound feeling of sorrow and gloom throughout the city. It was as if a pall had been flung over the metropolis. Sadness was visible upon every countenance. The loss of a personal and dear friend could not have caused a deeper emotion than was experienced by every patriotic American citizen on Saturday morning, when, opening his paper, he found, instead of the customary bulletins of victory, deep mourning rules inclosing the announcement of the President's assassination.

The national calamity was the more prostrating at first because, in taking the life of the Chief Magistrate, it seemed, to many persons, to have involved the republic in a new peril, and a deadlier one than any from which it had escaped. The thought that the Union might have been put in serious jeopardy was the most prominent that crowded upon the mind at the first perusal of the dreadful news. To this succeeded the conviction that a nation which has survived the armed legions of Lee is not to be struck down by a single assassin. While the death of the President was mourned over with a grief such as has never before stirred this nation, that sorrow was coupled with an unfaltering trust in the goodness of an overruling Providence, and an immovable faith in the perpetual unity of the great republic.

The flags which have fluttered so proudly almost every day the past week in honor of the new and lustrous achievement of the Union armies, hung at half-mast. Public edifices, stores and private houses were profusely trimmed with crape. There is a conventional symbolism of triumph, such as the firing of cannon, the beating of drums, and the glad hurrahs of crowds in the streets; but no forms, modes or shows can adequately express a nation's grief. The general suspension of business, the shutting up of the Custom House and the Brokers' Boards, the absence of all disposition to buy or sell, the prevalent soberness and sadness, were more striking evidences of popular sorrow than the half masted ensigns, or the sombre emblems of mourning with which public and private buildings were draped.

EXTIRPATING THE "TSING DEVILS."—The Overland *Trade Report*, dated Hong Kong, February 15th, contains in full the address of the Taiping chief to the treaty powers, of course including the United States. This is a curious document. It represents that since the creation there had been successive dynasties in China of great power and fame, but that the Tartars were of a peculiar species, remarkable for their ravenous disposition, and that for this reason the great wall was built to prevent their incursions. Unfortunately they were allowed to invade the interior of China and established the Tsing dynasty. The rebel chief announces that orders have now come to root them out, and for this end foreign powers are invited to join in the movement. If the latter refuse, the consequences to the country, it is said, will be direful; but if, on the other hand, "the various nations, relying on the omnipotence of our Heavenly Father and Jesus Christ," will unite to destroy the Tsing dynasty, they will be at liberty to appropriate whatever treasures and food are found in the captured cities, and all ports and marts will be surrendered to the foreign allies. The plea for co-operation on account of common religious sympathies is designed to be very pathetic. After referring to the fact that the leading Taiping chief received the gospel from the American missionary, Rev. Mr. Roberts, and welcomed the doctors of medicine who came among them, the wily Lee-spai-yin, Shee-king and Imperial Protector General of the Celestial Dynasty, addresses the treaty powers as follows:

From this you will see that your nations and our Chinese in a universal point of view, are as one. But the Tartars believe in Buddhism, despise Christianity and turn a dead ear to its doctrines. It may be argued that belief or disbelief rests with them, and they will afterwards reap the fruit of their conduct. Well, why then do they persecute Christian converts so that their lives are in jeopardy? Therefore my Lord reluctantly took up arms, raised an army and coped with them. This has been going on for these more than ten years, and through the mercy of our Heavenly Father the Almighty God, and Jesus Christ, and through the assistance of your various nations, my lord has taken many cities and provinces and *killed innumerable Tsing devils*. Still to conquer and subdue an empire of eighteen provinces, combined with a strong army of Mongols and Chinese who have ample ammunitions of war and provisions must be extremely difficult.

Let us learn from the ancients as well as the moderns that to lead an army to battle it is indispensable to have reinforcements; and to establish a kingdom it is essential to get assistance from the neighboring countries. Your various nations and China are at present like lip to teeth, and similar to a large country serving a small one. Let me ask you that before my lord settled at Kaing-nan, could you get assistance into the interior? Now you can ride from east to west and from north to south, and the provinces [illegible] to have been opened to trade.

The statements I have made, though they are vulgar, I undertake to swear before Heaven that I will keep them. Let us write in benevolence to accomplish our undertakings, then we shall make peace with each other from generation to generation, and enjoy together universal peace. Is this not the best plan? The city of Chang has been and is a rich place, at present both the soldiers and inhabitants are happy, trade is flourishing and treasures are plentiful. I also earnestly request that you will convey merchandise and vessels containing all kinds of foreign cargo, and the caps, powder, &c., which will be sold immediately here. You have no occasion to fear that some of my men will take them without paying for them. I will make up the damages should they do so, and surely I will not break my promise.

However Quixotic the scheme of the Taiping chief may appear, there is undoubtedly a great change in their favor taking place in the minds of the foreign population, partly on account of the arbitrary and ungrateful disposition manifested by the imperialists immediately after the supposed dispersion of the insurgents, and especially for the reason that the reigning dynasty seems utterly incapable of government.

Another circumstance from which possibly the Taipings derive encouragement, is the rapidly growing revolt of the Mahometan rebels in the province of Honan. The North China *News* says of this movement that it "is marked by desolation and misery inflicted on the peaceful inhabitants, such as even the Taipings never approached in their wildest forays."

AFTER FORTY YEARS.—The National Academy of Design, after beating about for forty years in a wilderness of back-rooms, sky-parlors, and ill adapted galleries, will be "at home" on Monday, the 17th instant, in the spacious, costly, and decidedly original building at the corner of 4th Avenue and 23d street. It is not often the fortune of feeble beginners to celebrate, in a palace, the fortieth year of their pilgrimage through this workday world. The academy comes to its climax with becoming modesty. There is no blazonry of announcement; no prodigality of pasteboard in the cards of admission. The season ticket is small and plain to a fault, and it is only a sub-line of microscopic type which informs the recipient that the "Fortieth Annual Exhibition" takes place at the new building, just completed, instead of somewhere else. This is well. The academy can stand on its own merits. Trumpeting is unnecessary either to prepossess the public mind in favor of the bizarre architecture of the 4th Avenue edifice or to make the pictures which will be shown on Monday next any the more acceptable to those who support art in this community.

It may be proper for a non-academician to say what the academy itself refrains from telling, and we would therefore give notice that the "fortieth" will undoubtedly be far the best annual exhibition ever given. There are rumors, some of them verified upon inquiry and examination, of labors upon the part of *all* the members of the institution to make the offerings at the shrine of art this year more than worthy of the shrine itself. It is in this way that the erection of a noble building for the encouragement of art does encourage it, for it kindles a new pride in the bosom of the painter, making him feel that he and his profession are appreciated and honored in the land. The Hanging Committee—whose office is about as painful, thankless, and unpopular as that of Jack Ketch himself—are now hard at work. Two weeks they have been at it, and much remains to be done. Nothing but an exalted sense of duty can sustain such men, for they know, that, when they have performed their task according to the best of their judgment, they have disappointed nine-tenths of their brother artists.

There are many things of which the academy might boast, if it were given to self-laudation. Not the least of them is the curious fact that this expensive temple of art, which will be formally dedicated on the 17th, was begun and has been completed during the past four years. That such a work could have gone on steadily to its end, while the greatest war of modern times was roaring all about us, is one proof of the remarkable versatility and elasticity of the citizens of this metropolis, whose constant support and encouragement have cheered the academy in the work, and brought it through triumphant.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The third instance of the succession of a Vice-President of the United States to the vacant chair of the President is marked, as were the two former instances, by the peculiar fact that the vacancy occurs in the very early part of the term of office. President Harrison was inaugurated March 4th, 1841, and died April 4th of the same year, only a month after his inauguration. President Taylor was inaugurated eight years later, March 4th, 1849, and died July 9th of the same year, about four months after entering office. President Lincoln was inaugurated for the second term on March 4th, 1865, and was killed April 14th, less than two months after the commencement of the term of office.

IMPORTANT BULLETIN.

Drafting and Recruiting to be Discontinued.

ARMY EXPENSES TO BE CURTAILED.

The Number of Army Officers to be Reduced.

Military Restrictions upon Trade and Commerce to be Removed.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 18th, 1865—6 P.M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

The department, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the result of the recent campaigns, has come to the following determinations, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders, to be immediately issued.

First. To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

Second. To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, quartermaster and commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its several branches.

Third. To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

Fourth. To remove all military restriction upon trade and commerce, so far as may be consistent with public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation it will be made known by public orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

Sherman and Johnston Negotiating

Probable Acceptance by Johnston of the Terms Proposed.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Information has been received by the Government from General Sherman that he was in communication with General Johnston with a view to the surrender of the latter.

Gen. Sherman would offer the same terms that Gen. Grant did to Gen. Lee, and it was supposed they would be accepted.

CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

Over 5,700 Prisoners Taken.

Capture of Roddy's Command.

CHICAGO, April 15.

A special despatch from Cairo says:

Our forces occupied Mobile on the 9th inst. The Spanish Fort was captured, with 3,000 prisoners. Three hundred guns were captured in Mobile. The garrison fell back up the river on gunboats, and by way of Chickasaw Bayou.

Gen. Wilson has captured all of Roddy's command.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10th, via CAIRO, 16th.

The Times publishes an official despatch of the capture of Spanish fort, and of the town of Blakeley.

The former was captured at 10.30 on the morning of the 9th with 740 prisoners.

The latter was captured on the same day by assault, with over five thousand prisoners, and a large amount of ordnance stores.

Our gunboats and troops were proceeding unresisted towards Mobile, which place was captured last evening by a portion of Gen. Smith's command, assisted by the light draught gunboats, after a short resistance by the enemy.

A Special Order from Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, April 11, 1865.

Special Order No. 74.

First paragraph of special order No. 48, of the date of March 11, 1865, from these headquarters, suspending trade operations within the State of Virginia, except that portion known as the Eastern Shore, and the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, and that portion of the State of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah, until further orders, is hereby revoked.

By command of Lieut. Gen. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adj. Gen.

For the Journal of Commerce.

UNIVERSAL MOURNING.

Nothing is or will be lacking in the regular official observances appropriate under the sad circumstances in which we find ourselves. The public buildings throughout the land are draped in funereal black, and so far as is practicable the ordinary business of the public offices is suspended. Nor is there wanting the due outward manifestations of respect for the memory of the murdered President on the part of the merchants of this and other cities, whose warehouses are clothed in the same mournful tokens. All that could be demanded in the way of formal observance has been done spontaneously by the whole people, upon whom the shadow of this dire calamity has fallen.

Excepting this there has been no uniform personal and individual exhibition of sorrow becoming the occasion. Every citizen of the republic, whatever may be his party predilections, has a grave interest in the events of the past few days. The portentous evil is of such a nature that no man can escape his share of it and of its consequences. Only God knows what may grow out of it, and only God can avert the woes which might naturally follow the foul crime that has filled the country with horror and dismay. Regarding the event as a dispensation of Providence, it only furnishes a proof that heaven has a controversy with the nation; and let it be remembered that the chastisement inflicted by Divine justice upon a *nation* must be endured by the citizens of that nation—separately and individually.

It is therefore suggested that every man, of whatever creed or school of politics, should adopt some common badge of mourning. And nothing is so simple and so appropriate, as the old-fashioned crape worn on the left arm. It will never be mistaken for a partisan token, and we fervently hope there will never come a time in the history of our country, when a mourning badge may be so fitly worn by every man within her broad borders.

Perhaps it is not beyond our province to add that the citizens of this State will do well to give something more than merely outward attendance upon the solemn services of this week. There are those among us who deny the right of the civil magistrate to appoint seasons of peculiar religious observances. But in this instance, a voice more potent than ever proceeded from human authority, is heard in the land, and there is no mistaking the tenor of the dread message. It calls for fasting and prayer, if peradventure the Great Ruler of the Universe will deal with us and our country, not in wrath, but in mercy. C.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Raising of the Flag over Fort Sumter.

THE EXPEDITION TO FORT SUMTER.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

STEAMER OCEANUS, Off Sandy Hook, April 10, 1865.

Although scarcely started on our peaceful pilgrimage, I avail myself of an opportunity of sending a letter, that I may note a few particulars incident to the setting out of this latest Charleston expedition, which may, perchance, interest your readers. I deem it a fact worthy of notice as indicating the readiness of the people of the North, and especially that portion designated by the term radical, to resume kindly relations with the Southern people, that so many of a certain congregation in Brooklyn should be disposed to follow their pastor to Sumter, and to join him in assurances of cordial friendship and Christian brotherhood toward those who, but a little time ago, were denounced in unmeasured terms by these excursionists and their religious leader.

Your readers probably do not need to be informed that this steamer was chartered by certain prominent members of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to afford an opportunity for those to go who desired to witness the ceremony of raising over the "reoccupied" Fort Sumter the old flag hauled down under rebel fire on the 13th of April, 1861.

S. M. Griswold, Esq., E. A. Stedwell, Esq., and a prominent member of the Brooklyn press, who modestly desires his name to be withheld, and through whose courtesy your correspondent was afforded most comfortable quarters at a very late hour, constitute the committee having charge of the excursion. In many ways has their ability manifested itself, not the least notable of which has been a steady determination not to "crowd" the steamer.

The demand for tickets, all disposed off some days since, has been tremendous, and the pressure to secure places, even up to the very moment of starting, was most amusing. The "bulls" had it all their own way in Oceanus stock this morning, and it went up far above gold—I am informed that one ticket changed hands at $300, the original cost being $100.

It should not be supposed that many tickets were bought and sold, but as all desiring to purchase or relinquish places were compelled to make the transaction more or less public, of course every case attracted attention.

Speculation ceased however at noon, when, with commendable promptness, the signal gun sounded, the gang plank was drawn, and the Oceanus with her precious freight moved out into the stream amid the cheers of an excited and joyous crowd.

The weather is not propitious; indeed it is this evening so threatening that the pilot advises lying at anchor inside the Hook for a few hours, until the severity of the storm shall abate. This little detention is taken very good humoredly by the passengers—their complacency being increased by excellent cheer in the dining-room, and enlivening music from a fine band in the saloon.

A stroll through the various compartments of the commodious vessel affords a succession of interesting scenes. The captain relating in the after saloon his sea experience to an admiring group—the younger portion of the company tripping it on the "light fantastic" in the great saloon—whist players in the smoking room—cosy parties in the supper-room enjoying the pleasures of the tea hour—now and then a group of one, sadly conscious of possessing a stomach in an uproar; all but the last named class thoroughly enjoying themselves and forgetting the driving storm without.

To-morrow we trust this April shower will be over, and we be permitted to find ourselves well on our journey. Faithfully yours, M.

Raising the Flag on Fort Sumter.

On Saturday, the 13th of April, 1861, the little garrison of Fort Sumter, under command of Major Robert Anderson, U. S. A., surrendered to the rebels under Beauregard, and on Sunday morning, the 14th of the same month, the fort was formally evacuated. The following is the official report of the event, made by Major Anderson to the War Department:

STEAMSHIP BALTIC, off Sandy Hook, APRIL 18, 1861—10.30 A. M., via New York.

Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burnt, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of heat; four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard—being the same offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities—and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major First Artillery Commanding.

Hon. SIMEON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

The following is a list of the officers of the garrison:

Names	Rank.	Regim't or Corps.	Original entry into service.	Where born.
R. Anderson	Major	1st Art.	July 1, '25	Kentucky
S. W. Crawford	Asst. Surg.	M. Staff	March 10 '51	Penns'a
A. Doubleday	Captain	1st Art	July 1, '42	N. York
T. Seymour	Captain	1st Art	July 1, '46	Vermont
Theo. Talbot	1st Lieut	1st Art	May 22, '47	D. Col'bia
Jeff. C. Davis	1st Lieut	1st Art	June 17, '48	Indiana
J. N. Hall	2d Lieut	1st Art	July 1, '5[illegible]	N. York
J. G. Foster	Captain	Eng'rs	July 1, '46	N. H.
G. W. Snyder	1st Lieut	Eng'rs	July 1, '56	N. York
R. K. Meade	2d Lieut	Eng'rs	July 1, '57	Virginia

Officers, 10; Band, 15; Artillerists, 55. Total, 80.

Major Anderson is now Major General Anderson; Surgeon Crawford is Major General Crawford, in command of a corps under Gen. Grant; Captain Doubleday is General Doubleday, president of the Court Martial now sitting in Philadelphia; Captain T. Seymour is now General Seymour; First Lieutenant Jeff. C. Davis now General Jeff. C. Davis; Captain J. G. Foster is now Major General Foster; Second Lieutenant J. N. Hall is now first lieutenant. We believe all these officers are living.

The details of this first conflict of the war, begun by the rebels with a force of at least seven thousand against a garrison of only eighty men, are familiar to American readers. The endurance and courage of those officers and soldiers can never be forgotten. And it is to command their services, and to mark the restoration of the port of Charleston, its harbor, and its forts to the complete control of the government, that the President has directed Major General Robert Anderson to raise the Stars and Stripes on the battlements of Fort Sumter on the 14th of April, 1865.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15, via BALTIMORE, April 17.

On Thursday the steamer Oceanus, from New York, brought the intelligence of the surrender of Gen. Lee. The news caused the liveliest demonstrations of joy among the visitors assembled, the military and citizens generally, for the cry for peace here is universal, and Lee's capitulation is regarded as the finale of the war. It was first announced in the theatre at a late hour on Thursday night, when the audience became wild with enthusiasm.

The great event of raising the old flag attracted large numbers of visitors to Charleston. Since Thursday large numbers from the North had been arriving here, filling the hotels to repletion. The steamer Oceanus, from New York, brought a large delegation of Mr. Beecher's congregation, while the Arago had reached the bar and sent in many more. Numerous other steamers had also arrived from Savannah and Beaufort, thronged with visitors.

The day dawned beautifully, and soon there was a general movement toward the steamers at the wharves, while the national flag was suspended from all the public and many private buildings; all combining to make up a novel scene for the city of Charleston.

About six o'clock the arrival of the steamer Diamond, Gen. Gillmore's flagship, with that officer and his staff, together with a number of distinguished visitors on board, was announced. Long before 10 o'clock the wharves and streets leading to them, along which it was supposed the visitors would pass, were thronged by a crowd, anxious to see the distinguished strangers.

It was intended by Admiral Dahlgren to decorate the vessels of the squadron with flags, which were to go up simultaneously with the hoisting of the flag on Sumter, but the announcement of Lee's capitulation had caused him to order them to be thrown to the breeze at 8 o'clock in the morning.

At that hour the Pawnee, Sonora, Philadelphia, Santiago de Cuba, the monitors and several other naval vessels fired a salute of 21 guns, each in front of the city wharves. The monitors had never been up to the wharves of the city before, and the curiosity to see these little terrors was very great.

The national ensign floated from all the old rebel forts in the harbor except Fort Sumter, from the centre of which a bare pole towering high above its ramparts was visible. The whole forenoon was occupied in transporting the immense number of visitors to Fort Sumter. The Canonicus took the lead, followed by the steamers Blackstone, Oceanus, Delaware, W. W. Coit, Nelly Baker, Golden Gate, Anna Maria, all the naval tugs and the renowned steamer Planter, Capt. David Small (colored), all crowded with passengers, the Planter being black with the colored population of Charleston.

On their arrival at the fort, the visitors passed from the boats to the wharf recently erected on the west angle. A flight of steps leading to the parapet had been erected, and another from thence down to the parade ground. Detachments of marines and sailors from the different vessels under command of Lieutenant Commander Williams, survivors of the assault on Fort Sumter, together with the 127 New York and the 35th Massachusetts Regiments were drawn up in line on either side, and presented a fine appearance. These men had all distinguished themselves in the naval and military operations against Sumter, and were consequently assigned to a position of honor in the programme of the day.

During the time of the assemblage of the spectators and participants of the ceremonies of the day, those who had just arrived were busily engaged in examining the immense ruin, groping through the dark passages, peering into the bomb-proofs and magazines, looking into the throats of the big guns, collecting pieces of exploded shells as mementoes, and viewing the surrounding network of rebel fortifications from the ramparts. The scene from the crumbled and demolished ramparts was particularly pleasing. The naval vessels in their gay and brilliant regalia formed a circle around the fort, inside of which were transport steamers landing their passengers. Turning from the sea, the scene within the fort was gradually assuming a more interesting aspect. A large platform, covered with myrtle, evergreens, and flowers, had been erected in the centre of the parade ground, with an arched canopy overhead, draped with the American flag and intermingled with beautiful wreaths of evergreens and flowers. This platform was for Gen. Anderson, the orators of the day and other distinguished visitors, and was the combined taste of six Union ladies of Charleston.

On the stage beside the speaker's stand was a golden eagle holding a wreath of evergreens. The flag staff, about 150 feet high, had been erected immediately in the centre of the parade ground, and the halyards adjusted by three of the crew of the Juniata, who took part in the assault on Fort Sumter ordered by Admiral Dahlgren Sept. 9th, 1863.

As the various distinguished officers arrived they were enthusiastically greeted by the assembled multitude. About 11 o'clock Rear Admiral Dahlgren arrived, accompanied by Capt. G. V. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Nicolay, the private Secretary of President Lincoln, and was enthusiastically cheered. He was followed by Fleet Captain Bradford and from 100 to 300 naval officers of the squadron, and visitors. In front of the platform were seats capable of accommodating between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, which before the ceremonies commenced, were filled to overflowing, and the attendance of ladies, principally visitors from the north, was larger than expected. There were however from 400 to 500 of the old citizens of Charleston present, and among the latter we observed Dr. A. G. Mackey, his lady and two daughters. It was not until after twelve o'clock that General Gillmore arrived, accompanied by Major General Robert Anderson and his daughter. Their appearance on the parapet was the signal for loud and prolonged cheers.

They advanced to the platform, and General Anderson, for the first time, glanced around on the work of destruction, but could see nothing by which to recognize the Fort Sumter he had left four years ago in a mass of shapeless ruins beside him. He finally glanced up the immense flag-staff, and his eyes filled with tears of joy that the moment had arrived for him to replace the flag he had lowered at the demand of traitors.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not arrive until half-past twelve o'clock, the steamer having been delayed by grounding, but when he was recognized he was greeted with a cheering welcome.

Among those on the stand representing the navy were Admiral Dahlgren, Fleet Captain Bradford, Commodore Stephen C. Rowan, formerly of the Ironsides; Fleet Engineer Danby, Paymaster Watmough, Judge Advocate Cowley, Lieutenant Commander Matthews and staff, and over 200 naval officers in full uniform.

The ceremonies were commenced by singing a song and chorus entitled "Victory at Last," which was given with great fervor, the audience joining in the chorus.

Prayer was then offered by the venerable Rev. Matthew Harris, Chaplain U. S. A., being the same divine who offered prayer at the raising of the flag on Fort Sumter, when Major Anderson removed his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, December 27th, 1860.

Then followed the reading of selections from the Psalms, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., and the people alternately. Psalms 126, 47 and 98 were thus read.

Major Anderson's dispatch to the Government, dated steamship Baltic, off Sandy Hook, April 18, 1861, announcing the fall of Fort Sumter, was then read by Gen. E. D. Townsend.

REMARKS OF GEN. ANDERSON.

The raising of the old flag by Major Gen. Anderson was the next act on the programme, and when he stepped forward on the platform, the burst of joy was uncontrollable, and the gallant old soldier wept, and was for some moments unable to proceed with his remarks which were as follows:

My Friends and Fellow citizens and Brother Soldiers:—By the considerate appointment of the Honorable Secretary of War, I am here to fulfil the cherished wish of my heart through four long, long, years of bloody war to restore to its proper place this dear flag which floated here during the peace before the first act of this cruel rebellion. I thank God that I have lived to see this day (great applause), and to be here to perform this duty to my country. My heart is filled with gratitude to that God who has so signally blessed us, who has given us blessings beyond measure. May all the world proclaim Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will towards men. (Voices, amen, amen.)

RAISING OF THE FLAG.

At the conclusion of his remarks he raised the halyards, and with firm and steady pull, aided by Sergeant Hart, unfurled the glorious banner amid the deafening cheers of the assemblage. Gen. Anderson and Sergeant Hart then raised the flag with an evergreen wreath attached, the occupants of the stage all joining in taking hold of the halyards. No sooner had it caught the breeze, than there was one tumultuous shout. It was an inspiring moment, grand and sublime, never to be experienced again. Our flag was there; its crimson folds tattered, but not dishonored, regenerated and baptized anew in the fires of liberty.

General Anderson could with difficulty restrain his emotions, and whilst some shouted themselves hoarse, others wept and embraced like children.

When the flag reached its height with a wreath of roses appended, the vast multitude continued for some moments to gaze at its fluttering folds.

The cheers had not subsided when the salute of one hundred guns from Sumter and a national salute from the fleet and Forts Moultrie and Battery Bee on Sullivan's Island, Fort Putnam on Morris Island, and Fort Johnson on James Island, places conspicuous in the inauguration of the rebellion, and eminently appropriate for them to take a part not less prominent in this national rejoicing over the restoration of the national authority.

National airs were also played by the band, which was followed by the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, the whole audience joining, and producing an effect truly thrilling.

FROM MEXICO.

Rumored Surrender of the Chief Army of Juarez.

CAIRO, April 14.

New Orleans advices of the 10th inst. are received.

The True Delta claims to have intelligence that Gen. Rhegena, commanding the chief army of Juarez in Central Mexico, has abandoned the contest. His whole army have given up fighting and returned to their

☞ CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

Reported Arrest of the Assassin of Secretary Seward.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

A special dispatch to the Evening Bulletin of this city, dated Washington April 18 10 30 says:

At two o'clock this morning a man was arrested entering Surratt's house, who has been identified by Secretary Seward's servant as the assassin of the Secretary of State.

BALTIMORE, April 18.

A gentleman, who was at Point Lookout yesterday morning, was informed by an officer of one of our gunboats that Booth and the other conspirators, about thirty in number, were in St. Mary's County, and that on Sunday evening a small squad of our cavalry had a collision with them, and had been repulsed, but succeeded in capturing one of them. Their escape was deemed impossible.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Late last night a man disguised as a laborer and carrying a pick on his shoulder, approached the house occupied by the family of Surrat, in this city, and was about to enter, when he was arrested, and upon washing the dirt from his face he proved to be quite a different looking person from what his appearance indicated. He called himself Payne and exhibited not a little embarrassment. He managed to ask in agitated tones why he was arrested.

The colored servant of Secretary Seward was sent for, when he exclaimed immediately, "That's the man—I know him by his general appearance and his mouth." The servant then said there could be no mistake.

Others in Secretary Seward house at the time who probably have a recollection of Surrat's appearance, will be afforded an opportunity to recognize him.

The man arrested is believed to be Surrat who perpetrated the dreadful acts at Secretary Seward's house on Friday.

Arrest of a Person Supposed to be Booth.—A Mistake.

PITTSBURG Pa., April 17.

A man supposed to be J. Wilkes Booth, was arrested by Provost Marshal Coulter, at Greensboro, and is held for identification. The Mayor of Pittsburg has sent on a person acquainted with Booth to identify him.

PITTSBURG, April 17.

The person arrested at Greensboro and supposed to be Booth is reliably stated not to be him.

BALTIMORE, April 18.

The city Councils have offered a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the assassin of President Lincoln. The feeling here against Booth is greatly intensified by the fact that he is a Baltimorean, and it is desired by the people that one who has so dishonored the fair fame of Baltimore should meet with speedy justice.

Highly Important Arrest in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 18.

A highly important arrest has been made here to-day. The name of the party at present is withheld.

He has made a full confession, being one of the conspirators against the life of the President, and acknowledge himself to be the author of the letter signed "Sam," which was found in Booth's trunk.

THE CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD AND HIS SON.

The following despatch has been received by Col. E. S. Sanford, President of the American Telegraph Company:—

WASHINGTON, April 17.

E. S. Sanford.

We think that both the Secretary and Frederick are better. They are sleeping quietly at this hour, ten o'clock A. M. C. A. SEWARD.

Order of Governor Bramlette on the Death of President Lincoln.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, April 18.

Governor Bramlette has issued the following order on the death of President Lincoln:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Ky., April 17.

By the hand of an assassin a great grief has been brought upon the country.

The Chief Magistrate of the nation, the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, has fallen a victim to rebellious hate, and under the vengeful blow of an assassin.

He has fallen at a time when his great qualities of humanity were so hopefully invoked for the healing of our national woes, with no stain of a vindictive nature on his soul, with a great heart of generous sympathies and broad humanities.

His untimely fall has bowed a nation's head in mourning.

On Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the hour of twelve o'clock, let every church bell be tolled throughout the Commonwealth.

On that day let all business be suspended and all business houses closed.

The public offices will be closed and draped in mourning.

The citizens of Kentucky are invoked to pay that homage to the national grief which such a great and mournful calamity inspires.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17.

The Acting Secretary of State for the United States having announced that the funeral solemnities proper to be observed in reference to the death of President Lincoln will take place at the city of Washington on Wednesday, the 19th inst., I therefore request the people of Indiana to observe said day as a day of mourning, humiliation and prayer, instead of Thursday, the [illegible] inst., as heretofore announced.

O. P. MORTON, Governor.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 18.

In response to the call of a number of prominent citizens, a large meeting was held at Pike's Opera House [illegible] evening. Mayor Harris was chairman of the meeting. He said there had been a disposition prevailing among some persons to use the terrible calamity which has befallen us as a pretext for vain disturbance. Up to the present time, although some property had been destroyed, no lives had been lost. He favored law and order, and would inforce them at all hazards. He hoped the people in Cincinnati had sufficient confidence in General Hooker and himself, to know that they would [illegible] and punish any one who would now utter a disloyal sentiment.

Appropriate resolutions were passed, after which speeches were made by Judge Stover, Messrs. Perry, [illegible]font, Gaddis, Noyes and Gen. Carri.

The city is still draped in mourning. Business has not fully revived, but confidence is almost restored, and a better feeling prevails.

A committee of six gentlemen were appointed to communicate with the proper authorities in Washington for the purpose of having the remains of the President pass through that city when en route for [illegible].

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 18.

The public Union prayer meeting last night was largely crowded. The meeting throughout was characterized by the deepest solemnity. A feeling of earnest sympathy prevaded the whole of the vast multitude. Clergymen of all denominations were present.

The Rev. Mr. Kemp said they had come together to express their sympathy with a great nation—that a nation were this night bowed with sorrow. Shall we not bow with them and with them drape our [illegible] with blackness and shed a tear over him who [was] the victim of a cruel assassin. The fall of Abraham Lincoln was a common sorrow to every man within [whose] breast beat a true Christian heart. Let them [shed] a tear for the mighty Christian slain by the assassin's hand and pray God that the calamity be converted into a blessing.

The Rev. Mr. Bomer said he felt as if he had suffered a personal loss. He recounted many Christian truths and charitable acts of the President. He felt that the death of President Lincoln would bind both nations heart to heart more than anything besides.

The Rev. Mr. Bond, of the Church of England, could not trust himself to speak on the subject, nor did he know how to characterize this cowardly, dastardly, [illegible] act, which the utmost heart abhors.

A number of ministers spoke in the same feeling manner.

At the conclusion of the service the solemn tones of the Dead March in Saul was pealed from the organ and the meeting dispersed.

HALIFAX, April 16.

The Governor had appointed to-day for giving assent to the bills passed, with the usual ceremonies, but upon receiving the news of President Lincoln's murder he sent the following message to the council:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, N.S., Saturday, April 15, 1865.

DEAR SIR: The very shocking intelligence which has just reached me of the murder of President Lincoln by the hand of an assassin, and my sense of the loss which the cause of order has sustained by the death of a man whom I have always regarded as eminently upright in his intentions, indispose me to undertake any public ceremony such as I had contemplated in my intended visit to the Legislative Council this day. I beg therefore to notify to you the postponement of that visit, and perhaps, under the circumstances, men of all parties may feel that the suspension of further public business for the day would be a mark of sympathy not unbecoming the Legislature to offer, and one which none could misconstrue. Believe me to be, my dear sir, most faithfully yours.

(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.

The Hon. Edward Kinney, President of the Legislative Council.

The citizens generally all unite in expressions of deep sympathy for the nation's loss.

The flags on the Colonel Lamb were ordered down by the naval authorities.

The New Government.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 3 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

Official notice of the death of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the heads of departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom the Constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson, upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office as President of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions. At twelve o'clock the President met the heads of departments in cabinet meeting at the Treasury Building, and among other business the following was transacted:

First, The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were referred to the several secretaries as far relates to their respective departments.

Second, William Hunter, Esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward and his son Frederick Seward, the Assistant Secretary.

Third, The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments of his Cabinet, and they would go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the government.

All business in the Departments was suspended during the day.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well.

No improvement in Mr. Frederick Seward.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

At an early hour this morning Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, sent an official communication to Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, stating that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the chief magistrate his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. Johnson immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House as soon as the arrangements could be perfected.

Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary McCulloch, of the Treasury Department; Attorney General Speed, F. P. Blair, Sr., Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senators Foot of Vermont, Ramsay of Minnesota, and Yates of Illinois.

At eleven o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his usual solemn and impressive manner.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson remarked:—

"Gentlemen, I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past, in connection with this rebellion, must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right, which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government, and I believe that the government in passing through its present perils will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights, more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of free government have been my lot. The duties have been mine, the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say, that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the government through its present perils I feel in making this request that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people."

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centred upon him. His manner was solemn and dignified, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies.

It is probable that during the day President Johnson will issue his first proclamation to the American people.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday, which lasted over two hours, the future policy of the government towards Virginia was discussed, the best feeling prevailing. It is stated that it was determined to adopt a very liberal policy, as was recommended by the President. It is said that this meeting was the most harmonious held for over two years, the President exhibiting throughout that magnanimity and kindness of heart which has ever characterized his treatment of the rebellious States, and which has been so ill requited on their part.

One of the members of the cabinet remarked to a friend he met at the door that "the government was to-day stronger than it has been for three years past."

WASHINGTON, April 15.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

President Johnson and his cabinet held their first formal meeting this afternoon at the Treasury Department in the room of Secretary McCulloch.

President Johnson, in conversation with a distinguished gentleman to-day, said that at present he saw no necessity for an extra session of Congress, and further, that he would not commit himself to a policy which would prevent visiting condign punishment on traitors. He had been fighting rebels here and in Tennessee, and his previous course might be regarded as an indication of his future conduct upon this subject.

— Game is having a holiday down South. Deer and bears are reported to have reappeared in districts where they had not been seen for many years prior to the commencement of the war. Quails and rabbits literally swarm in the desolated settlements of Virginia.

— The Chicago Journal says: "It is believed that navigation between the upper and lower lakes will open later than usual this season, owing to the unusual strength of the ice in the straits."

— Mazzini is again before the public. He has published in the Unita Italiana a letter, in which he declares the Piedmontese provinces to be in danger. The danger lurks, he says, in a scroll of eight pages which contains a secret protocol appended to the Franco-Italian convention. The purport of this protocol he declares to be as follows: "The Italian Government undertakes to abstain from any enterprise upon Venetia, and to energetically resist any such enterprise that might be attempted by the party of action or others. If unforeseen events, more powerful than the obligations undertaken, should give either Rome or Venice to Italy, a rectification of frontiers will take place between France and Italy, commencing from the River Sesia, which would be considered as the frontier of France." This, Mazzini says, has been signed by the Italian Premier Visconti Venosta, and another person.

— A party of fifty emigrants, principally miners and agricultural laborers, with their families, have left Liverpool for New York, under the especial care of the Rev. Philip Bartlett, agent of the American Emigrant Company. These men have gone out under contract to work for employers in America, who have paid their passages.

— The Duc de Morny's racing stables, which consist of 160 horses, and the annual cost of which was estimated at 700,000 francs (£28,000), are to be brought to the hammer. The horses are to be sold with all their engagements, except those for the Grand Prix de Paris.

Death of the President.

GREAT MEETING IN WALL STREET.

Pursuant to a call from Collector Draper, a great mass meeting of citizens assembled in front of the Custom House at noon on Saturday. The space between William and Hanover streets was filled with people, upon whose upturned faces was visible but one expression—that of the deepest sorrow. The stores all through the lower part of the city had been closed, and merchants and business men had given themselves up to the expression of their mutual grief and sympathy in view of the incalculable loss which the nation has sustained.

Samuel Sloan, Esq., called the meeting to order, and named Collector Draper as chairman. John A. King, Moses Taylor and Moses H. Grinnell were appointed vice-presidents, and S. B. Chittenden, H. M. Taber, and P. M. Wetmore, secretaries.

After a few introductory remarks by Mr. Draper, Rev. Dr. Vermilye was introduced and offered a touching and appropriate prayer, amid the solemn silence of the vast assemblage.

General Wetmore presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, by a sudden and awful visitation, and by this great calamity befalling us in the hour of our national triumph, we are warned of the uncertainty of all human affairs and our absolute dependence for our safety and protection as a nation upon the mercy and wisdom of Divine Providence; therefore,

Resolved, That in this hour of our deep affliction, we humbly implore that the Divine protection and support vouchsafed to us as a nation hitherto, which has borne us through years of bitter trial and brought us safely through the storms of war to victory and the prospect of peace, will not now be withdrawn from us—but that having taken from us the chosen and beloved Chief Magistrate who has so earnestly and faithfully and wisely labored and toiled in the behalf of this people, God will in his mercy enlighten, guide and strengthen his servants upon whom devolves the authority of the government, so that they may wisely and justly administer the power confided to them.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the mysterious dispensation which thus afflicts us, as men and citizens, we must express the anguish and grief which fill our hearts, that the death of Abraham Lincoln is a calamity not to this nation alone, but to the civilized world.

Resolved, That while in his personal character exhibiting the kindliest and most generous nature, he in his public career manifested and illustrated in the highest degree the capacity of free institutions to inspire and develop true greatness of character. That his services to the nation through all the years of trial and danger, his unwavering devotion, his high courage and enduring hope, have endeared him for ever to the hearts of the people, and in their memories, as in history, he will be recorded as the first patriot of the age. Alas! that he should be also the most distinguished martyr in the sacred cause of liberty.

Resolved, That as by the last acts of his life, the President proved that kindness, charity and a spirit of conciliation toward the enemies of the republic animated him, and dictated his policy; so we believe that we best honor his memory by emulating his spirit and example, and continuing the labor for the restoration of peace and harmony in the land.

Resolved, That to the bereaved wife and children of the lamented dead, we tender our deep and heartfelt sympathies, but can offer no better consolation than the assurance that the whole people weep with them and feel the loss to be irreparable.

Resolved, That we tender to the officer, upon whom by this sad calamity the Executive authority devolves, our sympathy in the trying position in which he is placed, and the assurance of our cordial and unwavering support in the measures which, guided by Divine wisdom, he may adopt for the speedy accomplishment of the great objects for which his lamented predecessor labored and died.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens to close all places of business to-day as early as practicable, and that they remain closed until after the burial of the deceased President.

Resolved, That it be requested that all places of public amusement be closed this evening, and that the question of the further closing of all such sources of pleasure be referred to the sympathy, loyalty, and reverence of the managers.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen citizens of New York be sent to Washington to attend the funeral of the President, and to tender such aid and sympathy to the government as may be needful and proper, and that said committee consist of the following gentlemen:

Moses Taylor,	Charles H. Russell,
Jonathan Sturges,	Edwards Pierrepont,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Samuel Sloan,
Hamilton Fish,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Moses H. Grinnell,	F. B. Cutting,
Wm. M. Evarts,	R. M. Blatchford,
Chas. H. Marshall.	

Speeches were then made by ex-Governor John A. King, Edwards Pierrepont, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Daniel S. Dickinson, Gen. Peck, and Moses H. Grinnell, Gen. Garfield of Ohio, Hon. Simeon B. Chittenden, Hon. Moses F. Odell, and Mr. Fessenden. The speeches were without exception eloquent and impressive, and moved the audience profoundly. Many were affected to tears, and all were at times stirred to fiery indignation against the murderers and their aiders and abettors. Davis, and the other leaders of the rebellion were bitterly denounced by every speaker, and suggestions that a traitor's doom should be meted out to them if caught, elicited enthusiastic approval from the crowd. Appeals to give to Mr. Johnson the full confidence of the people were responded to by cheer upon cheer, which showed that Mr. Lincoln's successor can trust to the men of New York for a cordial support.

Gen. Walbridge introduced the resolutions adopted by the Produce Exchange, pledging President Johnson every aid in the discharge of his important and difficult trust, and the audience adopted them with perfect unanimity.

Ex-Gov. King then requested the people to uncover their heads, and offered a resolution, recommending all citizens to wear mourning for the space of thirty days in token of sorrow. This was adopted.

Several speakers had made the statement—on the faith of rumored telegraphic despatches—that Secretary Seward was dead, and the grief of the occasion was heightened by that intelligence. Great joy was therefore caused by the reading of a telegram from a friend of the Secretary at Washington, saying that he was still living, with a good prospect of recovery.

The meeting adjourned to the call of the committee.

MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting was held by the members of the Produce Exchange, over which G. H. Tompkins, Esq., presided, and J. P. Wallace acted as secretary.

After a short address by H. W. Smith, Esq., Gen. Hiram Walbridge offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the assassination of the President of the United States may be justly regarded as one of the most gigantic crimes in modern history, and demands the execration of the whole civilized world.

Resolved, That in this great emergency that the life of the nation may be preserved, and the cause of constitutional liberty maintained, we pledge to his successor, Andrew Johnson, our unbroken, hearty, vigorous and persistent support in behalf of the great principles that were so well illustrated in the life and services of the departed President.

J. P. Wallace, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

That the business of the day be suspended, and that the building be draped in mourning, and the merchants requested to close their places of business.

INCIDENTS.

A man named Anderson, who was said to have expressed an approval of President Lincoln's assassination, narrowly missed punishment at the hands of an excited crowd in Wall street, Saturday morning. He took refuge in a broker's office, and escaped, it is said, through a back door. The police were soon on the spot and prevented the throng from entering the office. Thousands of people remained in the vicinity for some time, believing that the alleged rebel sympathizer was still concealed on the premises. Mr. Moses H. Grinnell making his appearance, was called upon for a speech, and responded by advising citizens to abstain from violence and leave the punishment of traitors to the constituted authorities. The crowd soon after dispersed to attend the great meeting opposite the Custom House.

Mayor Gunther issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, April 15.

CITIZENS OF NEW YORK:—The death of the President of the United States may well excite your profound grief and amazement. I respectfully recommend that business be suspended, and that a public mourning for the departed Chief Magistrate be observed throughout the city.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Chief Young and detectives Elder, Radford and Kelso, of the detective force, left for Washington early Saturday morning, to assist in the detection and arrest of the assassins. An espionage is maintained upon all trains running to this city from Washington.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Saturday afternoon, Capt. Chas. H. Marshall in the chair. The rooms were draped in mourning. A series of resolutions, offered by Mr. James Gallatin, were adopted, expressing the regret of the nation over its great loss, and extending sympathy to the late President's family. A resolution was also adopted requesting the police commissioners to close all places of public amusement in this city and Brooklyn until after the funeral of the President.

A man, giving his name as James McKinsey, of Williamsburgh, was roughly handled by a crowd on Nassau street, because he was reported to have said, "Did you hear the President's last joke?" Cries of "Hang him! hang him!" arose at once, and the man was attacked and badly cut about the head. He was finally rescued by two policemen, and taken to the police headquarters.

On Broadway and the principal business streets, nearly every store was closed before and after 12 o'clock. The fronts were trimmed with mourning, arranged in festoons and wreaths and other graceful forms. Never has the city appeared so fully clad in the habiliments of woe.

Col. Clark, of the 7th regiment, has countermanded the orders for the illumination of the regimental armory on the 19th inst., and directed that the armory and the company rooms be draped in mourning.

The Council of the National Academy of Design met Saturday afternoon, adopted resolutions of regret and condolence, and postponed the inauguration of their new building and the annual exhibition of the Academy until further notice.

Citizens are wearing emblems of mourning on the left arm or over the left breast. They are requested to do so for a period of thirty days by resolution of the great meeting in Wall street. Collector Draper has issued an order to the above effect.

Bishop Potter, of this diocese, issued an address suitable to the mournful occasion. He recommended that for the Easter Sunday and the next two weeks the prayer "for a person under affliction" be used for the country, with the slight necessary changes, and after the solemnities of Easter Sunday that the churches of the diocese be clothed in mourning.

ARREST OF MEN FOR REJOICING AT THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—On Saturday morning George Wells, better known as "Southern George," while carousing with an acquaintance at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, made use of the following language in referring to the assassination of President Lincoln: "Old Abe is dead, and he ought to have been killed long ago." Sergeant Walsh, of the Sixth Precinct, who heard the villainous remark, knocked the scoundrel down. Wells was then taken before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, who, in default of $1,000 bail to keep the peace, sent him to the penitentiary for six months.

Officer McWaters, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested John Gallagher, said to be a stage driver, for disorderly conduct tending to a breach of the peace, in saying that "It served Abe Lincoln right; that he ought to have been shot long ago—it would have stopped the war." Justice Dowling sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for six months, in default of $1,000 bail.

Officer Daniels, of the 2d precinct arrested William Fanning, on the complaint of Mr. George W. Blunt, of No. 179 Water street. Mr. Blunt and a friend were partaking of refreshments in Fulton Market, and were conversing about the assassination of the President, when Fanning interrupted them, making use of abusive language about President Lincoln. An excited and indignant crowd threatened to visit Fanning with personal violence, when officer Daniels took him before Justice Dowling, who sent him to the Penitentiary.

On Saturday morning a man, whose name is unknown, used blasphemous language about the late President, at a newspaper stand in the Bowery. He was immediately attacked and knocked down by an indignant crowd; but regaining his feet, he made his escape, the crowd following him for some blocks.

Sergeant Lefferts, of the 4th District Police Court, arrested Thomas I. Jackson, treasurer of the Winter Garden Theatre, charged with using disloyal language at his boarding-house, No. 85 Amity street. It is alleged that Jackson said that he was glad the President had been killed; was glad that Booth had shot him; that had he not taken his life, he (Jackson) would have committed the deed himself. Jackson denies using the language, but there are several witnesses who swear to the fact. He was taken to police headquarters, there to await the action of Gen. Dix.

Continued Grief in the City.

The great national bereavement continued to occupy the public mind on Monday to the exclusion of almost every other topic. There was but little animation in business circles. The exhibition of mourning upon stores and houses is very general throughout the city. The emblems of grief are seen trailing above the doors and windows of the humblest houses, as well as upon the abodes of wealth and luxury. No one is too poor to share in the universal sorrow. The manufacturers of mourning badges were ready with a supply yesterday, and nearly every person met in the streets wore a double knot of crape, a rosette, or a ribbon, with or without the portrait of the dead President upon the sombre background. There is a spontaneity and unanimity in this display of funereal decorations, which proves the genuine affection felt for the President by the people.

The Common Council's special Joint Committee met on Monday, and adopted a resolution requesting Major-General Sandford to detach the 7th Reg., N. G., as the guard of honor and escort to the remains of the President, in any arrangements that may be made by the city authorities, to solemnize in an appropriate manner the obsequies of the deceased.

Major General Sandford, of the First Division N. G., issued the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G., NEW YORK, April 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—In pursuance of orders from General Headquarters, issued upon the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the assassination of the President of the United States, the commandants of the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-second Regiments of this division will severally fire a gun every half hour from sunrise to sunset, to-morrow, the 18th instant.

The Fourth Regiment at Union Square, commencing at half-past 5 o'clock A. M.

The Seventh Regiment at the junction of the Third and Fourth Avenues, commencing at ten minutes past 5 o'clock A. M.

The Eighth Regiment at Washington Square, commencing at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock A. M.

The Twenty-second Regiment in front of the City Hall, commencing at a quarter past 5 o'clock A. M.

And each of them will continue to fire at intervals of half an hour throughout the day.

Commandants of the above regiments will make requisition upon the Commissary General for the necessary ammunition.

The division will hold itself in readiness for a general funeral parade on some day to be hereafter announced.

The brigadier generals will promulgate this order.

By order of Major General CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

A placard headed "Our Liberty—To the Rescue," calling for "Death to Traitors," and declaring "entire submission and the great republic, one and indivisible," is posted about the streets.

Bishop Potter's Order to the Clergy and Laity.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New York:

DEAR BRETHREN: The authorities at Washington have announced that the funeral solemnities of the late President of the United States will take place in that city, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday of this week, and they have expressed the hope that each Christian congregation in the country will assemble at that hour in its place of worship, and unite in services of an appropriate character. In this suggestion I most heartily concur, as I am sure you will. I do therefore most affectionately recommend to the clergy and congregations of this diocese to appear before God in their holy places, on Wednesday, the 19th, at noon, and while the last offices are being performed over the mortal remains of their late venerated Chief Magistrate, to bow down in humble recognition of the Almighty hand; to adore His Majesty, to revere His justice, to magnify His mercies, to implore him to sanctify to us His dealings with us as a people; and at the same time to testify respect for the memory of the wise, upright and benignant ruler who has been so mysteriously removed from this mortal scene. The following order of services is hereby appointed for the occasion:

ORDER OF SERVICES.

1. The Litany—"O Christ hear us," &c., and including the prayer—"We humbly beseech thee," &c.
2. The Anthem, in the Burial Office—"Lord, let me know my end," &c.
3. The Lesson—1st Corinthians, xv: 20.
4. A Hymn.
5. The Prayer for the Nation in Affliction, as recently set forth.
6. The prayer, "In time of war and tumult."
7. The two prayers at the end of the burial service.
8. "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c.

Again commending you, very dear brethren, to the Divine protection and blessing, I remain, most affectionately, your brother in Christ.

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New York.

New York, Easter Monday, April 17, 1865.

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council met, Saturday afternoon, and received the following message from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, 15th April, 1865.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE COMMON COUNCIL:

Gentlemen:—Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, is dead. With inexpressible horror I announce to you this event, coupled as it was with violence. Just at the moment when peace began to dawn over an afflicted land the dreadful blow fell on him, on whom its destinies seemed to depend.

Your honorable body, I am sure, will take appropriate action in view of the awful dispensation, to signify those sentiments of public respect and grief, due alike to the exalted station and fearful death of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, which now pervades our whole people and have plunged them in universal distress and misery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

In connection therewith, Alderman Ottiwell offered a preamble and resolutions to the effect that in order to give expression to the sorrow experienced by the people of this city for the death of the President of the United States, and in order to afford them an opportunity of manifesting their grief, that the public buildings and offices of the corporation be closed for the transaction of business until the day succeeding the solemnization of the funeral rites and ceremonies; that all citizens be recommended to close their places of business during the same period; that the chambers of the Common Council and the city departments be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days, and that a joint special committee be appointed to make such other arrangements as in their judgment may be deemed fitting and appropriate.

ACTION IN THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM.

All the JUSTICES present.

Mr. D. D. Field arose and said: May it please the court: A great calamity, the magnitude of which we can yet hardly understand, has fallen upon this nation. The President of the United States, who had just been elected for a second term; who has been our leader for four years through the most awful civil war in history, who had brought it to a triumphant conclusion, as we had hoped, has been struck down by the hand of the assassin. But yesterday we were all rejoicing in the prospect of returning peace; the flag of the country was floating from tower and roof and window all over the city and all over the land, and Abraham Lincoln, true to his generous and gentle nature, was considering how he could assuage the wounds of war, how gently he could deal with the erring, and how he could temper justice with mercy. To-day all those flags are at half mast. The heads of the people are all bowed, and a shadow has come upon all hearts. Into the future it is not permitted to any of us to look; it seems to us dark and full of trouble. The clock of the world seems to have been suddenly set backward and the shadow on the dial to have suddenly receded. Let us act as a great and thoughtful people, trusting in God who has guided us so long. I know, sir, that you and your associates and all the bar would feel disinclined to enter upon any business on this day, except what is absolutely indispensable, and therefore I rise before any business whatever is transacted, to move that the court do now adjourn.

Mr. John Graham in eloquent terms seconded the motion. Chief Justice Robertson, on behalf the court, spoke impressively on the awful and great calamity which had befallen the nation, and ordered that the court do now adjourn.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Helvetia	New York	April 22	Liverpool.
Edinburg	New York	April 22	Liverpool.
Moravian	Portland	April 22	Liverpool.
Europa	Boston	April 26	Liverpool.
Lafayette	New York	April 26	Havre.
Germania	New York	April 29	Hamburg.
City Baltimore	New York	April 29	Liverpool.
Persia	New York	May 3	Liverpool.
Africa	Boston	May 10	Liverpool.

City Intelligence.

Destructive fire in South Street—Loss nearly $1,000,000.

About 11 o'clock, yesterday, a fire broke out in the five story building No. 276 South street, occupied as a free store, (for goods upon which duty has been paid), and leased by M. S. Driggs & Co. The premises adjoin Nos. 278 and 280, which were destroyed by a terrible fire on the morning of Sunday, the 16th inst. The fire was still smouldering in a large mass of matter upon the site of the burned buildings, and engines had been at work all Monday night, in an effort to put it completely out. As the wall of No. 276 had become intensely heated by the fire, and the timbers extended through it from No. 278, fears were entertained that the contents of the former building would also take fire. To prevent this the Insurance patrol watched the premises all Monday night, but discovered no signs of fire. Mr. Driggs made a personal examination of the different floors about 9 A. M. and was satisfied that all was safe.

At the hour above mentioned dense volumes of smoke commenced pouring out simultaneously from the third, fourth, and fifth stories, both on South and Water streets. The Fire Department promptly answered the alarm; but all their efforts to save the building were futile. The fire had evidently got under great headway in the upper floors before the smoke forced itself through the chinks of the iron shutters. Mr. Driggs soon had a powerful stream upon the fire from his steam engine used for hoisting purposes on the pier, but without effect. In half an hour the whole building was enveloped in flames. So rapid was the spread of the conflagration that but little of the vast stores of merchandise were saved. The entire loss is estimated at about $1,000,000. The goods consisted of cotton, sugar, hemp, spices, cotton fabrics, &c., and were owned by many merchants, and probably insured for a large proportion of their entire value.

The loss of M. S. Driggs & Co., lessees of the building, and also of Nos. 278 and 280 Fourth street, which were burned on Sunday night, is between $30,000 and $40,000, on the three warehouses. They are fully insured.

The three buildings were owned by Wm. & Thos. Dennistoun. They are insured for $60,000 as follows: for $5,000 each in the Security, Astor, Williamsburgh City, Columbia, Lenox, Atlantic, New World, Standard, Market, N. Y. Fire and Marine; and for $10,000 in the Tradesmen's. The owners will lose no time in cleaning off the rubbish and putting up new warehouses.

The bonded warehouse of Mr. Conger, No. 274 South street, was in danger of destruction, but was saved by the laborious exertions of the firemen. It was uninjured either by fire or water. In this store large amounts of the costliest goods, owned by A. T. Stewart and other merchants, were stored away.

This fire may be regarded as a continuation of the one on Sunday; and the loss sustained by the burning of the three buildings is more than $3,000,000. It is the most destructive fire which has happened in this city for several years.

QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Governor, Quarantine Commissioners and have accepted the office:—Kings Co., Wm. A. Cobb, of Brooklyn; New York, Cyrus Curtiss; Richmond, Wm. C. Anderson, of Tompkinsville.

POLICE DRILLS.—The police are drilling daily in the City Hall Park. Their appearance excites public curiosity, and large crowds of citizens go there to see them exercise in the manual of arms (locust clubs) and tactical manœuvres. They are a finely disciplined body of men. There is no particular object in drilling the police at this time, when no draft riots or public disturbances of any kind are looked for. The parades are probably only a part of the general plan which the commissioners are trying to carry out, of creating an *esprit du corps* among the police, and giving them that unity and efficiency which come best from the regimen of military drill.

REJECTION OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Senate on Friday refused to confirm the Governor's nominations for Fire Commissioners. The objection, it would seem from the report of the discussion upon the subject, was to the partisan character of the appointments, and not to the personal qualifications of the gentlemen. The Senate, in dissenting from the Governor, only reflect the views of a large majority of the people of this city without distinction of party. We want a fire department free from politics.

An order from Superintendent Kennedy revokes the authorization recently granted to the police to arrest army stragglers and deserters and to enlist recruits.

TWO MEN COMMIT ARSON—CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE CRIMINALS.—On Friday officer Barton arrested John Schon, a wine merchant, living at 203 William street, and Christian Schorts, a jeweler, residing at No. 6 Roosevelt street, on a charge of arson preferred by John F. Kauffman, keeper of a [illegible] at 177 William street. The complainant alleges that Schon and himself bought the lease of premises No. 176 William street from Louis Thouront, agreeing to pay [illegible] for the same for two years from the first of May next. Mr. Schon had occupied a portion of the premises as a wine cellar, and Mr. Kauffman had rented another part of the same building. About two weeks since Kauffman informed Schon that he did not wish to go into partnership with him, which appeared to excite the anger of Schon. On the evening of the 6th instant the rear part of Schon's premises were discovered to be on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. Suspicions of arson were aroused, and subsequently Kauffman received information which led him to believe that Schon and Schorts had fired the place. He accordingly entered a complaint against them, and they were arrested and arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday afternoon, when the prisoner Schorts made the following confession:

"On the Monday before the fire I was in John Schon's wine cellar at No. 176 William street; I was playing cards with him alone; he said to me that I was a smart fellow, and could make $50 easy; he then said that he wanted to put somebody out of the house, and that if I would set fire to the house he would give me $50. I told him I would not set the fire; he then asked me if I would help him to do it; I agreed to help him. On the Saturday night before the fire I minded Schon's place while he was out and brought two gallons of kerosene oil; he brought it to the saloon in a demijohn; he told me he had two gallons more in the house; it was agreed that the firing should be done about 9 o'clock on Sunday night; after the cigar man had closed up and gone away, at about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Schon went into the yard and on his return told me to go back of the privy and take off the balance of the board which he had partly torn off, and to put the boards on one side; I went out and took off the board; this board was on the back part of the candy store kitchen; I went to my room, second floor, back room, at about 9 o'clock in the evening; Schon told me not to make any alarm until a quarter of an hour after I had seen the smoke; from my bed-room I could see into the yard; my two room-mates, Schmit and Salter, were in bed at the time; I had my window open watching to see the smoke; as soon as I saw the smoke I became alarmed and woke my two room-mates; then I took down my trunk; the next day when I saw Schon he told me that I ought to have waited longer before I gave the alarm; before Schon told me the kind of business he wanted me to help to do, he said that if I betrayed him it would cost either mine or his life."

Fire Marshal Baker gave the matter a thorough investigation, and from the testimony elicited, Justice Dowling committed the prisoners to the Tombs for trial without bail.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AND PROBABLE MURDER AND ROBBERY.—A mysterious death is reported from Third Avenue, near Forty-seventh street, involving, it is said, both murder and [robbery]. It appears that at a late hour on Sunday night an officer of the [illegible] Precinct [illegible] walk in front of No. [illegible] Third Avenue, the body of Maurice Beausecolo, of No. 19 Waverley Place. The corpse was taken to the station house, and a coroner was notified, as usual, and the case being regarded as of only ordinary interest, the police took no further steps, merely holding the body awaiting the arrival of Coroner Gover; but later in the day, through friends of the deceased, it was ascertained that when Mr. Beausecolo left home on Sunday afternoon he had $2,000, a gold watch, and other valuable property. When found by the police the body had been stripped of all these, and it is therefore feared that a foul murder has been committed. Mr. Beausecolo, who was a wealthy stock-broker, was a native of France, aged about 40 years. Coroner Gover will institute an investigation at noon to-day at Bellevue Hospital.

FIREMAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Charles Merlott, a member of No. 16 Hose Company, was killed about half-past four o'clock yesterday morning at the Water street fire. At half-past two o'clock the fire broke out anew, and while the members of the company were at work, the end wall of Messrs. Driggs & Co.'s bonded warehouse fell in, burying Merlott beneath the ruins. He was not missed till the company returned home, and the roll was called. Search was immediately made for the body which was found at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and taken to the 4th precinct station-house. Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest to-day.

POLICEMAN DROWNED.—James H. Brian, a policeman, attached to the 28th precinct, mysteriously disappeared on the 4th of January, while on duty near pier 41 North River. All efforts to discover his whereabouts proved fruitless until yesterday morning, when his body was found floating in the pier. It is supposed that he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The remains were taken to his late residence in King street, where Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest.

DROWNED.—Yesterday, Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the body of Felix R [illegible], a native of Ireland, who was drowned by falling into the dock at the foot of Oliver street, East River, while partially inebriated.... Coroner Wildey also held an inquest over the remains of an unknown man, whose body was found in the dock at the foot of 43d street, N. R. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and five feet six inches in height. He was dressed in a military coat, on the inside of which were the initials "J. V. W."

DISLOYALIST PUNISHED.—Henry Lee, who is said to belong to the Astor House, expressed his gratification at the murder of the President in the Fowler House, early yesterday morning, when a person present struck him a powerful blow on the head with a bottle, knocking him down and inflicting a severe wound. The injured man was removed to the New York Hospital by officer O'Dea, of the 4th precinct.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

WHAT THE WAR HAS COST KINGS COUNTY.—Now that the pecuniary responsibilities of the war are ended—so far as localities are concerned—a brief statement of the cost of the war to this county, from its commencement to the present time, will not be out of place.

The total amount of money expended by the Board of Supervisors for war purposes from the commencement of the war up to the present time is as follows:

Amount paid for bounties 1862	$263,274 95
1863	291,000 00
1864	2,422,000 00
1865	746,475 00
Amount paid for relief to families of vols. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
1865	50,000 00
Amount paid to National Guard for services rendered county, summer 1863	150,586 78
Total	$4,910,365 83

In addition to this amount the city government has expended for war purposes since the commencement of the war:

In 1861	$306,100
1862	339 000
1863	415,100
Total	$1,060,200

Making a grand total of $5,971,165 [illegible].

The number of men furnished by this county from the commencement of the war to the present time is variously estimated. The lowest estimates put it at 30,000, and the highest estimates at 35,000.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

ORDER IN MEMORIAM.

The Secretary of the Navy issued an order, which was circulated yesterday at nearly all the naval headquarters of the country, which expresses his profound sorrow to the officers and men of the navy and marine corps, at the death of our beloved Chief Magistrate. "To him our gratitude was justly due, for to him, under God, more than to any other person, are we indebted for the successful vindication of the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of the power of the republic. The officers of the navy and marine corps will, as a manifestation of their respect for the exalted character, eminent position, and inestimable public services of their late President, and as an indication of their sense of the calamity which the country has sustained, wear the usual badge of mourning for six months." The department further directs, that upon the day following the receipt of this order the commandants of squadrons, navy yards and stations direct the ensign of every vessel in their several commands to be hoisted at half mast, and a gun to be fired every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. The flags of the several navy yards and marine barracks will also be hoisted at half mast. In accordance with this order, yesterday, a gun was discharged every half hour at the Navy Yard to testify to the general grief. No work will be done at the yard till Friday, in memoriam of the nation's loss.

U. S. NAVY SUPPLEMENTS.

Nearly all the builders of vessels of war for the U. S. Government have closed their yards, and will not renew operations till Thursday. Our re-order not end the fact in Greenpoint, and along the East and North Rivers in New York city.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Thursday, the following were among the bills reported:—Relative to the New York Croton Aqueduct, and to change the grade of streets affected thereby; amending the Soldiers' Voting Law; the United States Custom House Bill; for the better protection of seamen in the port of New York. Resolutions expressive of thanks at the near return of peace to our country were adopted. The following bills were passed:—Incorporating the Bay State and New York Ferry Company; authorizing the erection of warehouses and docks in New York for quarantine purposes. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Central Railroad Fare Bill, but adjourned till to-day without coming to a vote upon it.

In the Assembly the Cornell University Bill was reported. The following were among the bills passed:—Fixing the compensation of members of the New York Common Council; to incorporate the Army and Navy Savings Bank of New York. The Metropolitan Health Bill was lost by a vote of fifty-two ayes to fifty-eight nays, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The Capitol Police Bill and the Cornell University Bill were ordered to a third reading.

In the Senate on Friday, the annual Supply Bill was reported and its consideration occupied the session. The Select Committee appointed to examine into the affairs of certain departments in the city of New York also offered a report stating that they had not yet been able to prepare a written report, and asked permission to continue their labors during the recess. After some discussion, their report was laid on the table. The following were among the bills passed: Relative to the Croton Aqueduct of New York; the New York Central Railroad Increased Wayfare Bill.

In the Assembly the following were among the bills reported:—For the erection of a new capitol; to provide grounds for the final resting place for the remains of the State Volunteers who fell at Gettysburg and Antietam. The Metropolitan Health Bill was taken from the table, when the Assembly suddenly took a recess. Upon re-assembling, several hours were spent in its consideration, and finally when a vote was taken it was found to be lost.

The entire session of the Senate on Saturday was devoted to the passage of resolutions relative to the death of President Lincoln.

THE NATION'S HYMN.

Written and set to music by Clara M. Brinkerhoff, and published by W. H. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway:—

Oh! Father of all, our hearts beat with joy,
Thy mercy prevails, let naught now alloy;
Forgive us our folly and bind us in love,
Forgive us Almighty, who reigneth above.

A nation we are, a nation we'll stand!
If love be the bond that holds this fair land,
Then union and peace will forever more reign,
Supreme o'er the land that now grieves for her slain.

We may not accuse a brother of wrong,
For God is our judge, to him we belong;
But let us endeavor forgiveness to share,
Uniting with one voice, in praises and prayer.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The second volume of the diplomatic correspondence is, like the first, confined to our affairs with Great Britain, and treats of a variety of subjects.

Minister Adams in a letter to Earl Russell, dated September 6th, 1864, expressive of the views of this government, says:

In order to guard against injurious inferences it is proper to add that the proceeding of Captain Winslow, in paroling and discharging the men who fell into his hands, has been formally disapproved.

He concludes his letter as follows:

I am directed to say that our government does not for a moment believe that any of the proceedings ... commanding the hostile vessel (the Alabama), to the yacht Deerhound, or to those British subjects who have not scrupled either publicly to declare their sympathy with, or privately to aid and abet the violators of her Majesty's neutrality, are viewed with any other sentiments than those of regret and disapproval by the members of her Majesty's government.

Nevertheless, it appears to be a solemn obligation of my government, in view of all the grave consequences of such a proceeding, to sum up the conclusions it has now arrived at:—

1. The incidents, as heretofore explained, confirm the soundness of the opinion previously insisted upon, that the Alabama is justly to be regarded as to have obtained at no point of time any other national character than that which may have attached to it from its construction, equipment, armament and manning by British subjects out of British ports.

2. That the persons who escaped from this vessel thus fitted out by British subjects, engaged in making unlawful war against the United States, after voluntary surrender as prisoners of war, by reason of the unlawful intervention of the commander of the British yacht Deerhound, and the conveyance of them within the jurisdiction of Great Britain, ought to be delivered up to the United States.

3. That the continuance of these persons to receive from any British authorities or subjects pecuniary assistance or supplies or the regular payment of wages, for the purpose of ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... event relieve us from great and constant applications in regard to such men who have or may come among us.

It seems from the following that Lord Lyons designed returning to this country:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Dec. 5, 1864.

Sir: Lord Lyons, suffering much from neuralgia, goes home on a leave of absence. I am desirous that Earl Russell shall understand how deeply this incident is regretted by this government, and how desirous we are for Lord Lyons's recovery and return to this country, &c.

Mr. Seward, in a note to Lord Lyons, says:

MY DEAR LORD LYONS: I agree with you that it is best that you go away for a time—I hope not a long one—and yet I feel that my cares and difficulties will be seriously increased by your withdrawal. I shall be happy to see you to-morrow at twelve o'clock, and I will then attend you to the Executive Mansion, where the President will receive you, I am sure, with sincere kindness and sympathy.

Mr. Seward in a letter to Mr. Adams, dated October 27, 1864, says:

It is my duty to invite through you the serious attention of her Majesty's government to the instances, which, unfortunately, seem to multiply, in which the British Possessions in our neighborhood, both continental and insular, have been made bases for hostile proceedings of the insurgents against this country. The motives for such proceedings have undoubtedly been, not a conviction that material damage would result directly from the hostile acts of the insurgents, but a hope that a just sense of national dignity and self-preservation on our part might induce us to resent the toleration of the British authorities, and ultimately, perhaps, lead that government to take part with the insurgents as a declared enemy of the United States. The insufficiency of the British neutrality act, and of the warnings of the Queen's proclamation to arrest the causes of complaint referred to, were anticipated early in the existing struggle, and that government was asked to apply a remedy by passing an act more stringent in its character, such as ours of the 10th of March, 18[..], which was occasioned by a similar condition of affairs. This request has not been complied with, though its reasonableness and necessity have been shown by subsequent events.

The Secretary, after giving the particulars appertaining to the seizure by insurgents of the steamers Chesapeake, the Philo Parsons, and the Island Queen, &c., says:

The primary object in capturing these steamers was confessedly to release the insurgent officers confined on Johnson's Island. There is reason to believe that the conspiracy was organized and set in motion by prominent insurgents who have for some time past been residing in Canada for such purposes. Indeed, this department has proof that Mr. Jacob Thompson has acknowledged that he was commissioned and provided with funds to carry them into effect, and had interviews with conspicuous members of the gang just before the ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... scene in the Presbyterian Church ... the most solemn and impressive character ... never be forgotten by those present. The whole lower floor of the church would scarcely, even with close crowding, hold all the communicants.

More About Lee's Surrender.

20,000 Men, 10,000 Muskets, and 38 Guns given up.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Correspondence from the Army of the Potomac says that very little fighting took place on the 7th inst. at Farmville. There was some skirmishing between the enemy's rear-guard and the Second Corps, with the Second Division of cavalry, the result being unimportant. Lee had intended to fall back to Danville, but being cut off by our forces getting to Burkesville, he changed his course and started toward Lynchburg. Part of his army passed through Farmville on the morning of the 7th. After crossing the Appomattox, the bridges were burned, and before our troops could get over the enemy had taken position a mile from the river where they erected works and made a stand, in order to allow their wagon train to get out of the way. On this side of the river, just outside of the town, a division of cavalry had taken up a position, determined to annoy our advance while reconstructing the bridge. The Second Division, under Gen. Crook, attacked them vigorously, driving them back some distance. But they had a force dismounted lying in ambush, which poured a severe fire into our men as they advanced to the second attack, and they were compelled to fall back on their supports. The rebels soon after retired, being indisposed to await another charge. The loss on both sides was very light. The Second Corps soon after crossed the river, and pushing on after the enemy, drove them behind their newly built breastworks. General Smyth was severely and it is believed mortally wounded, in leading the charge. This was a sad loss to the command. Every man in it feels the loss as a personal one ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... could be found, report stating that the best had been picked out and sent to General Johnston.

The number of guns given up was thirty, with from three to four hundred wagons.

Very little ammunition and no supplies were found.

As an evidence of the state of their commissary when they reached Farmville, the residents tell us they had been issuing ears of corn to the men for several days previous, but that a train from Lynchburg met them there with flour and pork, but of some 2,000 horses turned over to us, not more than 200 were worth anything.

Commissioner Ould and Assistant Commissary Hatch were captured on their way from Richmond toward Danville, and were brought into camp on Sunday. They had a large Southern express wagon filled with cigars, liquors and other luxuries, and, by some understanding, were allowed to go into Gen. Lee's lines. They returned last evening, and are said to have gone to Richmond on some business connected with the exchange question.

Orders were issued last evening for a movement of the troops now here. The 2d and 6th corps are to start this morning for Burkesville Junction. The cavalry and 24th corps are to go toward Danville, while the 5th corps will remain to take possession of and bring away the property and effects of Lee's army.

The trains are now running to Burkesville Junction, but the road being in a rather shaky condition, not much regularity is as yet obtainable in the time table.

Brig. Gen. Smyth died on the 9th inst. from the effects of the wound he received on the 6th. His body has been embalmed, and is on its way to his late home. He lived in Wilmington, Del., and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

Maj. Gen. Mott, who was badly wounded in the engagement of the 6th inst., while gallantly leading his men in a charge on a rebel wagon train, left for home this morning on leave of absence. Gen. Mott's wound is just below the knee, the ball passing through between the bones.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF LEE'S SURRENDER.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

RICHMOND, VA., April 12.

The spot designated by Gen. Lee to receive Gen. Grant was at the house of Wilmer McClean, in a little country village of about four or five hundred inhabitants, called Appomattox Court House ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them, but holding that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past vigor has endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of agreement, officers and men can return to their homes, and remain there until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend you his blessings and protection. With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself,

I bid you an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Important from Richmond.

BALTIMORE, April 13.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday contains the following important document:—

"*To the People of Virginia*:—The undersigned members of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, in connection with a number of citizens of the State, whose names are attached to this paper, in view of the evacuation of the city of Richmond by the Confederate Government and its occupation by the military authorities of the United States, the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, and the suspension of the jurisdiction of the civil power of the State, are of the opinion that an immediate meeting of the General Assembly of the State is called for by the exigencies of the situation. The consent of the military authorities of the United States to a session of the Legislature in Richmond, in connection with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to their free deliberation upon public affairs, and to the ingress and departure of all its members under safe conduct, has been obtained.

The United States authorities will afford transportation from any point under their control to any of the persons before mentioned.

The matter to be submitted to the Legislature are the ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... army by Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House, on the 9th of April, 1865, are hereby informed that the terms of capitulation are extended to them, and that they can at once avail themselves of the same by coming within the lines of the United States forces at or near Richmond, laying down their arms, and receiving their paroles.

The report that General R. E. Lee arrived in this city on Wednesday evening was incorrect. The statement originated in the fact that Gen. Custis Lee had reached the city on a visit to his mother, Mrs. R. E. Lee. Custis Lee is a prisoner in the hands of the Union army, and, being at City Point, was kindly permitted to come to the city to see his mother, who was reported to be in ill-health.

The whereabouts of Gen. Robert E. Lee is not known here, at least not outside of official circles. He is daily expected at Richmond.

The gentlemen who communicate the above information say that Gen. Lee did not, after the surrender, repair to North Carolina, but has been remaining at Appomattox Court House to carry out the terms of the capitulation. It is supposed that by this time he is in Richmond, Gen. Grant having extended to him the courtesy of an escort of 100 cavalrymen. The best possible feeling exists between these two generals.

The people of Virginia are gradually resuming their former business relations, and all regard the war as practically at an end.

Nothing definitely has recently been heard in Richmond respecting Johnson's army, but it is the general impression that it will either be disbanded or melt away by desertion, provided a spirit to conciliate the discordant elements be manifested. A wise policy to win back the people generally as loyal fellow citizens is regarded as of the utmost importance in this juncture of our affairs; hence the tone of the Northern press is highly appreciated by all calm and reflecting Southern citizens.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday says that Colonel Loomis, Assistant Special Treasury Agent, is expected in that city every day with instructions, and that until he arrives and confers with General Grant no captured property coming under the act of Congress authorizing the Treasury to take charge of it, will be permitted to be removed from its present place of depot.

Libby Prison contained yesterday upwards of 3,000 ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Prospects of Trade in Wilmington.—Sickness and Destitution in North Carolina.—Lawlessness of the Negro Population.

Extracts of a letter from a Northern gentleman resident in Wilmington, N. C., and partner in a prominent business house:

WILMINGTON, N. C., 20th March, 1865.

I am in good health, but making slow progress in business affairs. No sales of produce have yet been allowed. I do not feel like leaving my cotton, turpentine and rosin liable to be stolen, burned, or otherwise destroyed. The hope is held out to us that it will not be long before we will be allowed to dispose of our property.

The warm weather is fast approaching, and it is now *very sickly here*. Camp, or prison fever, is spreading among our citizens, and I doubt if anything will be done here before next winter. You may safely say that there cannot be any considerable amount of naval stores shipped hence during the next six months.

To me the state of things here is most alarming. In this town *pestilence and starvation are imminent*. There is no money in circulation—no labor to be had—no employment. The people of Wilmington have been most highly favored by having their property protected, their homes unmolested, and their personal liberty unrestricted; still, with the surrounding country entirely swept of every vestige of food both for man and beast, every horse, mule, cow, and sheep taken off, the negroes perfectly lawless, rushing to town and bringing anything they can lay their hands on, scarcely any planting can be done this year. The negroes will not work except as compelled by the government. I see but little for the people but abject poverty.

I think there are at least 20,000 people now at Wilmington. Brunswick County is largely represented here. New Hanover, Bladen and Duplin are making us daily contributions of women, children, and negroes. I have heard that there was an effort being made to send here provisions, medicines, ice, brandy, wine, &c. for the sick. I trust it is so, and that the medicines and ice will speedily reach us. There are 2,000 now sick, citizens and soldiers. Average deaths for the past two weeks, 17 per day.

REJECTION OF THE NEW YORK FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

ALBANY, April 14.

The Senate, in executive session to day, rejected the Governor's nominees for Metropolitan Fire Commissioners by 14 to 15.

Mr. Laimbeer said he reported the four fire commissioners sent up by the Governor because he desired to have no delay in this organization. The commission was not what he expected or most desired; nevertheless, he could not take the responsibility of delay and must vote to confirm the nominations. It was a very important point that this should be a success, and he hoped it would be so in every particular. He thought the gentlemen named would make good commissioners.

Mr. Andrews said he felt it his duty to put his vote on record against the confirmation of the Fire Committee, not out of any disrespect to the Governor, with whom his relations were and had been of the most friendly character; nor did he object to the gentlemen nominated, personally; indeed, one of them was a friend of many years' standing. He desired further to say that he had no other personal end to serve, inasmuch as he had declined to make any recommendations for appointment. It was well known that he had taken a prominent part in advocating the passage of the Fire Bill, and it was equally well known that the bill had been asked for and supported by many of the best citizens of New York without reference to party. In the Assembly it was also sustained by several Democratic votes. It was never contemplated as far as he knew to make the paid department a party machine. It was inaugurated as a measure of municipal reform, and it would certainly operate to discourage the efforts making to accomplish such reforms, if the gentlemen who had contributed so freely of their time and means to initiate reformatory measures should find that things were simply to be turned over from one set of politicians to another. He did not claim that he had any assurance that the new partisan policy should be adopted in naming the commissioners, but it was apparent upon the face of the bill that such was its intent. The number of commissioners provided for in the bill was an even and unusual number—four. Had the design been to secure a party predominate in the board three or five would have been designated as the number. Certainly there could have been no intent to limit the representation of the Democratic party to one, while the Union party should have three. Such a division would be unusual if not unprecedented. He took this course under a deep sense of official responsibility in consenting to the confirmation of these nominations.

After brief explanations by other Senators the vote was taken with the following result:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Angel, Bailey, Cole, Cook, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Hoyt, Julland, Laimbeer, Low, Munger, Strong and Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Allaben, Ames, Andrews, Beach, Bell, Christie, Cornell, Connor, Fields, Havens, Hobbs, Humphrey, Murphy, Shafer, Smith, White and Woodruff.

INTERESTING FROM BOSTON.—THE BOOTHS.

BOSTON, April 15.

This afternoon a gentleman stated in Barton's saloon, No. 41 Congress street, that he had been told by John Wilkes Booth, within a few weeks, that he intended to kill the President. Some of his hearers immediately sent word to the police, and officer Curtis Trask, of the Second station, and detective George R. Curtis, immediately proceeded to the saloon and took the person into custody. His name is J. H. Borland, and he belongs to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is a dealer in boots and shoes on Market street in that city, and was in this city buying goods. We understand that he reports the conversation between Booth and himself to have taken place in Pittsburgh. Borland remains in custody.

Edwin Booth, brother of the assassin, has been playing an engagement at the Boston Theatre for the past three weeks, and was to have taken his farewell this afternoon. He was stopping with a friend in this city. When the terrible intelligence was conveyed to him, he was thrown into the greatest affliction. It is not likely that he will ever appear upon the stage again. The performance, announced for to-day will not take place, and manager Jarrett has issued a notice to the effect that, owing to the appalling calamity which has befallen the nation, dramatic performances will be suspended at this establishment until further notice.

John Wilkes Booth, the alleged assassin, was in this city during the latter part of last week, and we believe as late as Monday of this week. He has frequently visited Boston, having friends here, and we did not hear that his visit on this occasion was in any way connected with business. He has appeared upon the stage only a few times this season, having interested himself in oil speculations, and by that means become quite wealthy. At the beginning of the season he gave up all the engagements he had already made, and for some time devoted himself almost exclusively to his business at Oil Creek, where at one time at least he was associated with an old friend who formerly resided in South Boston. His last appearance on the stage in this city was at the Howard Athenæum, about a year since. At that time he was vehement and bitter in his denunciations of Mr. Lincoln and his administration, and so violent in his expressions of joy over every Union defeat that he was frequently cautioned, and, at last, avoided by his brother actors. When he left the city he expressed his undying hatred of the North and the Union, and threw out some vague hints of vengeance, which were not regarded at the time as meaning anything more than a desire that the rebellion should succeed.

WHO IS J. WILKES BOOTH?—J. Wilkes Booth, the reputed assassin of President Lincoln, is a son by a second wife of the celebrated Julius Brutus Booth, the English tragedian, who was well known in this country to the play-goers of fifteen and twenty years since. He is the next youngest of four brothers—Mr. Edwin Booth, who has just concluded his famous hundred nights of Hamlet at Winter Garden, being the next eldest, and Junius Brutus Booth, less known in this city than in the West, being the head of the family.

John Wilkes was born in 1838, and is consequently but 27 years old. He is a native of Maryland, having been born in the vicinity of Baltimore. He is of a passionate and enthusiastic nature, and was easily excited upon any subject. In acting he often became madly frenzied, and theatrical record is full of anecdote of the mishaps of brother actors who have played with him, particularly in the fencing scenes of such pieces as Richard III. and Macbeth. While playing the former character in this city a few years ago he threw the "Richmond" of the evening off the stage into the orchestra among the drums and fiddles. Although publicly he had no politics, yet his sentiments were well known by all who were intimate with him as in full sympathy with the rebellion and its most rabid leaders. His frame was light and nervous; he frequently gave himself up to periods of dissipation, which rendered him next to a madman. It is said by some that he was given to opium eating. He has been on the stage

Died.

Married.

Arthur Gilman	50 00	A friend, $5 in gold, sold at 148 per cent.	7 40
Brower Brothers	25 00	C. C.	25 00
L. P. Morton & Co.	1000 00	Helen Stuyvesant	100 00
Martin & Lawson	75 00	Edward Smith	100 00
Mortimer & Debost	50 00	West Presbyterian Church	600 00
George A. Jarvis	25 00	Jas R. Dow	50 00
J. C. Whitmore	200 00	Chas. L. Starr	100 00
Jon J. Cisco	100 00	Church of the Ascension	474 60
Theo. W. Riley	100 00	Citizens of Whitehall, N. Y.	150 00
First Congregational Ch., Guilford, N. Y.	18 30	Bank of America	1000 00
R. R.	1 00	Bank of New York	1000 00
C. N.	10 00	John D. Jones	250 00
Miss Delano	50 00	James H. Prentice	50 00
Jos Sampson	250 00	Theo Gilman	50 00
Duane M. E. Church	47 50	Jas. Mitchell	5 00
Ralph Mead	50 00	M. L. McKenzie	25 00
Douglass Robinson	25 00		
Mrs. Geo. Clark	25 00		
Henry D. Noyes	25 00		
			$48,944 97

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, 56 Wall street.
New York, 19th April, 1865. ap15

REVIEW
OF THE
NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

There has been more activity in the market during the last three days among the jobbers, than we have noticed during

DRY GOODS AUCTION SALES.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE New York Markets.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, 1865.

The public mind has been too full of the sad events of the last few days to leave any room for thoughts of business, and there has been but one theme on every lip. All places of traffic have been wholly or partially closed, and groups of men have been standing about the corners of the streets, sometimes with excited features and they communicate their feelings to each other in forcible language, and at others in the idle listlessness of a sorrow that was too deep for words. Anything referring to financial affairs would be little more than nominal.

We received a day or two since a communication in reply to our editorial upon the finances of the country, in which the writer, while agreeing with most of our views, took exception to our statement that the present issue of seven-thirty notes, has therefor, added to the general monetary inflation. We have mislaid the letter, but the process of reasoning in defence of the writer's position need not be quoted, since he is wrong in his facts. It is true that the notes are not a legal tender, but it is not true that they are altogether taken by capitalists, paid for in legal tender bills, and quietly laid away as an investment. They are used to a large extent to pay off the creditors of the government, and by them to pay their creditors. We do not know exactly how Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., the enterprising agents, manage it, but we do know that those who have audited bills against the government succeed in obtaining these notes for them directly, without the ordinary form of subscription; and their creditors are very glad to take them in payment for the supplies which have been furnished to the contractors. We understand that about twenty millions have thus been paid out, with the promise that none of them are to be sold or brought upon the open market under four months from the date of reception. We are not complaining in any way of this arrangement, as it may be the very best thing which the Treasury can do; but it is easy to see why, with this state of things, the inflation continues. It must continue until the Treasury is no longer called on for large disbursements, or the money is obtained by some other process.

A Philadelphia correspondent inquires if the act increasing the tonnage duty on vessels, can be made to apply to ordinary canal boats. We answer that in our judgment it cannot be so applied. The former acts were not thus inclusive, and there is nothing in either of the new acts which extends the limit of the tax to take in any description of craft not formerly liable. In this connection we publish a new circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, which may be of interest to many shipowners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 22.

SIR: The Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, entitled "An Act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties upon foreign importations," contains the following section:

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That section fifteen of an act entitled "An Act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same hereby is, amended so as to impose a tax or tonnage duty of thirty cents per ton, in lieu of [illegible] therein mentioned: *Provided*, That the [illegible] of vessels paying [illegible] tonnage duty shall not be subject to the tax provided [in] section one hundred and three of "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, nor by any act amendatory thereof: *Provided further*, That no ship, vessel or steamer, having a license to trade between different districts of the United States, or to carry on bank, whale or other fisheries, or any ship, vessel, or steamer to or from any port or place in Mexico, the British provinces of North America, [or] any of the West India islands, or in all these [illegible] required to pay the tonnage duty contemplated by this act more than once a year.

The question has been asked [illegible] as to the exemption of vessels paying the tonnage t[ax] [illegible], from the 2½ per cent. tax on gross receipts impose[d] [b]y section 103 of the act of 30th June, 1864.

I reply: The section cite[d] exempts all vessels paying tonnage duties from the [In]ternal Revenue tax in question after the 1st A[pril] next.

Another q[uest]ion has been presented to the Department—whether a vessel which has paid the tonnage tax prior to the 1st of April, for the year 1865, will be required to pay an additional tax of 20 cents on her first arrival after the 1st of April next.

I reply: By the proviso of section 13, this act applies only to cases arising from and after its passage, and to cases where the duties have not already been paid. Whenever the 10 per cent. tonnage tax has been paid prior to the 1st of April, no further tonnage tax for 1865 is payable.

I will here restate: That by the 4th section above cited, vessels trading to and from any port or place south of Mexico, down to and including Aspinwall and Panama, will pay the tonnage tax of 30 cents per ton only once a year for entries made for the first time after the 1st of April; and further, if the tax of 10 cents per ton has been previously paid no further tonnage tax for the year will be enforced.

With great respect, H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

To-day a few borrowers were eager to obtain money to bridge over the next two days, while business will remain mostly suspended, but there was little else done in the way of business.

The gold room has been closed for the most part since Friday. On Saturday a few sales were made at 158a160, but this price was not sustained.

We bring forward our quotations from the first of January, 1862:

Date.	1862. Lowest.	1862. Highest.	1863. Lowest.	1863. Highest.	1864. Lowest.	1864. Highest.
Jan....	par	to 105	134	160	151	160
Feb....	102	104	153	172	157	160
March..	101	102	139	171	159	169
April...	101	102	146	159	166	187
May....	102	104	143	155	168	190
June...	103	109	140	148	189	251
July...	109	120	123	145	222	285
Aug...	112	116	122	129	231	262
Sept....	116	124	127	143	185	255
Oct.....	122	137	140	156	189	229
Nov....	129	133	143	154	209	260
Dec....	130	134	147	152	211	244

1865.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January......	226	234¼	197¼	203¾
February....	202½	216¾	196¾	201¾
March........	200¾	201	148¼	151½
April 1.......	151	154	151	151
3.......	148½	148¾	145	147
4.......	147	148¾	146	147¾
5.......	148	153¾	148	153¾
6.......	152	152	150	150
7.......	149¾	149¾	147	149¾
8.......	150	150½	148¼	148¾
10.......	144	145¾	144	145¾
11.......	146	147¼	145¼	145¾
12.......	146	146¾	145¾	145¾
13.......	146	146¾	145¾	146¾
14.......	145¾	146¾	145¾	146½
15.......	150	160	150	160
17.......	153	153	138	148¾
18.......	146¼	147¾	146¼	147¾

Silver has sold at 6a10 cents below the range for gold.

Foreign Exchange has been inactive, and prices mostly nominal. The leading drawers named 109½ for 60 day sterling, but the best bills could have been bought at 109¼. We quote:—Bills at 60 days on London, 107¾a108¾ for commercial; 109a109½ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 109¾a110¼; Paris at 60 days 5.21¼a5.15; do. at short sight, 5.18¾a5.11¼. Antwerp, 5.21¼a5.16¼; Swiss, 5.17½a5.16¼; Hamburg, 36a36½; Amsterdam, 40¾a41¼; Frankfort, 40¾a41; Bremen, 78a79; Prussian thalers, 71½a72.

The Stock Board met to-day and transacted business on call, but made no list. There was an unexpected panic in miscellaneous stocks toward the close, which at first seemed inexplicable. It proved, however, to have resulted, as far as we could judge, from the disinclination of those who were long in stocks to carry them over two days. The Board had voted to adjourn until Friday, and this was the signal for a decline. New York Central opened at 98, and sold down to 95; Erie opened at 73½ and fell off to 72; Reading started at 105, and fell to 102; Michigan Central opened at 106, but we could learn of no sales after the decline; Michigan Southern began at 62, and fell to 60¾; Illinois Central opened at 113, and sold down to 112, perhaps lower; Cleveland & Pittsburg fell from 75 to 69¾; North West began at 30 and fell to 29a29¼; do. preferred opened at 61, and touched 59½; Rock Island began at 95½, and fell to 94; Fort Wayne fell from 93¾ to 93. Hudson River opened at 106, and advanced to 108, or higher. Governments were very strong. The 6's of 1881 went from 109 to 109½, and all offering were taken; the 5-20's old issue sold at 106¾a107, and the new were quoted at the same.

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:—

	Custom House. Receipts.	Sub-Treasury. Payments.	Sub-Treasury. Receipts.
Ap'l 10....	$261,421 88	$3,907,299 76	$4,049,403 65
" 11....	235,602 61	2,673,178 01	1,915,692 88
" 12....	194,720 92	4,289,187 98	4,299,920 08
" 13....	237,554 46	12,650,773 85	13,071,331 87
" 14....	309,066 25	6,658,162 98	8,115,910 67
" 15....	....	4,854,258 59	5,251,740 89
Total...	$1,238,365 62	$35,332,860 67	$36,104,003 04
Bal. in Sub-Treas'y morning of April 10			33,627,358 36
			$69,731,361 40
Deduct payments during the week......			35,332,860 67
Balance on Saturday evening..........			$34,398,500 73
Increase during the week..............			771,142 37

Included in the receipts of customs for the week are $1,234,720 in coin.

The imports for the last week were very large, consisting chiefly of general merchandise.

Foreign Imports at New York.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry Goods......	$1,133,100	$1,199,047	$1,427,150
Gen. merch'dise.	1,767,117	2,477,213	4,688,179
Tot. for the w'k.	$2,900,247	$3,676,260	$6,115,329
Prev. reported..	52,220,063	67,315,781	57,649,915
Since Jan. 1st.	$55,120,310	$70,992,041	$63,765,244

Included in the receipts of general merchandise were $30,917 in earthenware, $9,669 in glass, $20,419 in cream tartar, $23,897 in cochineal, $5,157 in gum copal, $17,613 in indigo, $6,894 in iodine, $1,325 in licorice root, $45,239 in madder, $9,020 in olive oil, $45,000 in quicksilver, $22,680 in opium, $12,931 in quinine, $4,161 in saltpetre, $5,105 in bicarb soda, $14,933 in soda ash, $4,667 in sumac, $4,132 in vermilion, $37,629 in furs, $4,094 in figs, $19,940 in nuts, $12,299 in oranges, $30,889 in raisins, $46,263 in jewelry, $39,681 in watches, $10,414 in bristles, $19,153 in dressed hides and leather, $149,039 in undressed do., $5,197 in wines, $23,189 in cutlery, $4,241 in guns, $10,919 in sheet iron, $22,851 in bar iron, $70,000 in pig lead, $4,340 in needles, $29,752 in steel, $135,470 in tin plates, $16,920 in tin slabs, $8,264 in cassia, $6,380 in books, $5,571 in cork, $6,695 in mahogany, $6,701 in rattan, $5,453 in cigars, $10,624 in coal, $310,052 in cotton, $650,452 in coffee, $5,803 in fire crackers, $13,728 in fish, $7,632 in grain, $12,455 in gunny cloth, $10,355 in hair, $8,079 in honey, $67,923 in india rubber, $14,216 in machinery, $11,132 in man. of marble, $251,478 in molasses, $63,092 in rags, $4,568 in stationery, $1,077,671 in hhd., tce. and bbl sugar, $58,363 in box and bag do., $448,735 in tea, $4,548 in toys, $8,931 in waste, and $285,360 in wool.

The exports for the week have been small, partly in consequence of the public excitement.

The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 17th, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	$2,748,686	$3,669,907	$2,114,312
Prev. reported..	56,662,809	45,916,861	58,001,847
Since Jan. 1.	$59,411,495	$49,586,768	$60,116,159

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 89 bbls pot ashes, 2,627 pounds beeswax, 29,286 bbls wheat flour, 200 bbls rye flour, 3,741 bbls corn meal, 13,834 bush wheat, 8,538 bush corn, 1,781 bush peas, 1,618 pks candles, 540 tons coal, 2,105 bales cotton, 435 bales hops, 942 bbls tar, 51 bbls rosin, 10 bbls pitch, 12 bbls spts turp, 242 galls whale, 259 galls linseed oil, 2,933 bbls pork, 288 bbls and 90 tcs beef, 610 bbls rice, 419,871 lbs tallow, 92,408 galls petroleum, 49,508 lbs cheese, 441,694 lbs lard, 124 hhds and 1,232 other pkgs crude tobacco, 139,800 lbs refined do, 6,605 lbs whalebone.

As the attention of persons interested in our foreign commerce is now turned toward the close of the fiscal year, we give a comparison of the figures beginning with the first of July. The imports of merchandise are given in gold at their foreign cost, freight and duty unpaid: the exports of produce are given in their currency value at this port: and the shipments of specie at their tale value in coin:

Commerce of New York from July 1st to date.

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Imports mdse..	$145,948,714	$161,249,315	$120,324,767
Exports produce	153,190,121	127,159,299	185,282,919
Exports specie..	47,915,395	40,848,442	27,270,594

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending April 15, 1865, and since January 1st:

Total for the week..........	$188,900
Previously reported..........	5,034,200
Total since Jan. 1, 1865..........	$5,153,102
Same time in 1864..........	11,780,995
Same time in 1863..........	16,196,788
Same time in 1862..........	11,065,050
Same time in 1861..........	2,333,136
Same time in 1860..........	5,208,400
Same time in 1859..........	11,016,831
Same time in 1858..........	9,790,146
Same time in 1857..........	6,763,201
Same time in 1856..........	5,058,316
Same time in 1855..........	6,182,153
Same time in 1854..........	5,414,649
Same time in 1853..........	3,431,025
Same time in 1852..........	7,177,128

The bank statement for the week, as compared with the preceding returns, shows an increase of $2,351,256 in loans and discounts, $4,636,505 in legal tenders, and $2,965,760 in net deposits; and a decrease of $512,242 in specie, and $15,666 in circulation. We annex the weekly averages to the latest dates, together with a comparison of the averages for the corresponding dates of previous years:

1865.	Loans & Disc.	Specie.	L. Tend.	Circulat'n.	Deposits.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank Officers held a meeting in the Directors' room of the American Exchange Bank, to take suitable action in reference to the deplorable events of the last few days.

The following letter has been received by the house addressed, from a firm in Richmond, and refers to a debt due at the outbreak of the rebellion:

RICHMOND, April 11, 1865.

Messrs. Tompkins & Co., New York:

GENTLEMEN: We think we are indebted to you something, and if so, please send your bill, with interest from date, and we will pay it soon, either in gold or its equivalent. We have lost a great deal by the late fire, but are happy to say we have something left yet. Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. B. JONES & CO.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Market stronger, with large sales. Most of the mills are sold ten or twelve weeks ahead. 64x64's are held firm at 12½c. The following are the sales:—3,000 pieces 56x60, 9½c; 5,000 do. 56x60, 10c; 5,000 do. 56x60, 10¼c; 16,000 do. 60x61, 10½c; 90,000 do. 64x64, 10¼c, early in the week; 5,000 do. 64x64, 10½c; 8,000 do. 64x64, 11c.; 5,000 do. 64x64, 11½c. Total, 137,000 pieces.—*Prov. Jour. Monday.*

GENERAL PRODU[CE M]ARKET

INCLUDING

Breadstuffs, Fruits, Provisions, Poultry, AND FARM PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.

TUESDAY, Evening April 18.

ASHES—Are in limited demand. Pots are quoted nominally at [illegible].

[illegible]

BEESWAX—There is no demand. We quote Western at [illegible].

[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS—The market for State and Western flour has only been moderately active and prices are without decided change, though perhaps a little easier.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN FLOUR—Is in limited demand at easier rates. The closing sales include 500 bbls at [illegible] for superfine Baltimore, and [illegible] for extra do.

CANADIAN FLOUR—Is in buyers favor, with closing sales of 400 bbls at [illegible] for common, and [illegible] for the range of extra brands.

[illegible]

RYE FLOUR—Is inactive and declining, with sales of 150 bbls at [illegible] for the range of fine and superfine.

[illegible]

CORN MEAL—Is in more active demand. We notice sales of 1,100 bbls Brandywine at [illegible], and 51 puncheons do at [illegible].

[illegible]

WHEAT—The market is dull, and may be quoted nominally [illegible] lower.

[illegible]

RYE—Is in limited demand.

[illegible]

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Are but little called for. We note sales of 9,000 bush Malt at $1.30.

[illegible]

OATS—Are firmer owing to the light supply. We quote Canada [illegible]; Jersey [illegible] and Western at [illegible].

[illegible]

BEANS—The market is dull, heavy and nominal. We quote medium at [illegible] and marrowfats at [illegible].

PEAS—Are in limited request at unchanged rates. We quote [illegible].

[illegible]

CORN—The market is inactive at easier rates. The closing sales include 6,500 bushels at [illegible] for new yellow; [illegible] for white Southern, and [illegible] for inferior new Western mixed.

[illegible]

CANDLES—Are quiet at 40c for sperm, 33c for patent, and [illegible] for adamantine.

[illegible]

COAL—Is inactive.

[illegible]

COFFEE—Is firm with a fair demand at our quotations. Sales within a day or two past, but not before reported, embrace 4,000 bags Rio per Seneca, 1,650 do. balance cargo per [illegible]

[illegible]

TOBACCO—There is very little doing. Sales include 151 hhds Kentucky at [illegible], and 150 cases seed leaf at [illegible].

	Hhds.	Other crude, pkgs.	Man'f'd, lbs.
Exports for the week..	154	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]
Do. from Jan. 1st..	[illegible]	23,974	1,[illegible]
Do. same time last y'r.	10,077	11,[illegible]	[illegible]

WHALEBONE—We have no sales to report.

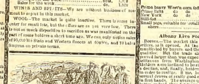
Exports for the week..........	lbs.	6,606
Do. from January 1st..........	do.	[illegible]
Do. same time last year..........	do.	[illegible]

WHISKEY—The market is firmer, with sales of 250 bbls at $2.14a$2.15 for Western, closing at our higher quotations.

Receipts for the week..........	bbls.	[illegible]
Sales for the week..........	do.	[illegible]

WINES AND SPIRITS—We are without business of moment to report in this market.

WOOL—The market is quite inactive. There is some inquiry for small lots, but the offers are as yet very few. There is not so much disposition to sacrifice as was manifested on the part of some holders a short time ago. We can only notice sales of [illegible] lbs State and Western fleeces at [illegible], and 10 bales Smyrna on private terms.



NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, April 18, 1865.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market

BEEVES.—The market this week does [illegible] sellers, as it opened. At the opening, [illegible] manifested by buyers, and the top prices [illegible] qualities. But the trade slackened. Sa[les] proved larger than was expected, and, in [illegible] telligence from Washington, had a ve[ry] [illegible]. Holders were inclined to be stiff, but [illegible] a decline, and, finally, holders had to mak[e] [illegible] in order to realize. S[o]me, however, re[illegible] several droves of really good cattle went [illegible] in first hands. The average quality of the [illegible] better, indeed, than for many weeks past, [illegible] with the fact that the receipts [illegible] factory evidence that there is no lack of [illegible] the lowest price paid for the poorest and [illegible] lb, and the highest for the best, was [illegible] sale prices. A few were sold at retail, [illegible] and one or two instances, a fraction [illegible].

PRICES.—The market, at the close, was [illegible] quotations:

	This week.
Premium..........	[illegible]
Extra..........	[illegible]
First quality..........	[illegible]
Second quality..........	[illegible]
Third quality..........	[illegible]
Inferior..........	[illegible]

SHEEP.—Although the supply has been la[rge] [illegible]

[illegible]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.—April 17.

[illegible]

Pittsburg Oil Trade.—April 11.

[illegible]

San Francisco Markets.—March 21.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Tuesday, April 18, 1865.

Ashes—100 lbs.

Bark—Per ton.

Beeswax—lb.

Candles—lb.

Coal.

[illegible]